

Handsome Premiums FOR THOSE SENDING NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

In view of the rapid settlement and development of this country during the present year, and the exceptionally bright outlook which the future presents, THE NOR'-WEST FARMER has decided to institute a campaign of work which will, we believe, interest each one of our subscribers and friends, and will give this paper a big lift into a much higher sphere of usefulness than that which it has ever been able to occupy heretofore.

The circulation of The Nor'-West Farmer, which at present is over 15,000 copies each issue, places it in the homes of *more than twice as many* of the farmers and ranchers of Manitoba and the N. W. T. as are subscribing for any other farm paper printed, and considerably *more than* are reached by all similar farm papers combined.

But there are still many of the newer settlers of the country who have not yet given their subscription for The Nor'-West Farmer, but into whose homes its visits would be as keenly appreciated as is now the case with those already on our lists. In most cases a little word by a present subscriber is all that is required in order to induce those not now taking The Farmer to "go and do likewise." Our premium advertisements below will give you our practical arguments why you should speak that "little word."

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

In preparing the following list of premiums to induce our friends to secure clubs of NEW subscribers, we have carefully selected only such articles as we can confidently send out as being exactly as represented. They are all manufactured by reliable firms, and none of them are bogus, while in many cases they are of exceptionally high quality.

SENT CHARGES PREPAID.

They are all sent EXPRESS OR POSTAGE PREPAID BY US to any part of Manitoba or the Territories. The books will be sent by mail, but in the case of other articles the express office should be given, as well as the post office.

MUST BE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscriptions sent us by club-raisers must all be for NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and must be accompanied by remittance in full at the regular yearly rate of \$1.00 for twelve months.

DO NOT HOLD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

It is especially urged that those who undertake to secure clubs of NEW subscribers should not hold subscriptions any longer than is absolutely necessary before forwarding. Do not wait to secure the full number of subscribers for a premium, but send each one along as secured, marking each letter in large writing with the words, "Premium Clubbing Order," and carefully stating your own name and address as well as those of subscribers. Credit will thus be given you upon our books, and whatever premium it is desired to secure may be ordered as soon as the full number of subscriptions have been sent.

Always keep a record of all names sent us, and date of sending. Sample copies for distribution will, upon request, be sent those interested in this work. These offers close December 31st, 1902.

Winchester Model 1900 Single Shot Rifle.



Standard and only style made. Round barrel, 18 inches long, 22 calibre, safety hammer attachment, weighs about 23 lbs. This rifle is a very true shooter, and is a favorite for chicken and small game. It is one of the most desirable small rifles of its class upon the market. Sent free, express prepaid, for... **20 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

The King Air Gun.



Handsome nickel plated Air Gun for boys. Uses BB shot and shoots about 60 feet. Handsome, powerful and strongly made. Just the thing for the boys. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Highest Grade Bicycles.



Your choice of any model of 1902 style Cleveland, Massey-Harris, Brantford or Perfect Bicycles. Lady's or gentleman's. Not second class or damaged, but the very best wheel of these makes which is put upon the market, and to be selected by winner from the regular catalogues of the makers. This is a really wonderful offer. Wheel will be sent free, charges prepaid, to anyone sending us... **120 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Silver Plated Teaspoons.

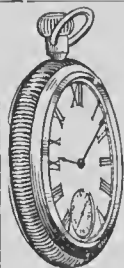
Half-dozen silver-plated Teaspoons, handsome pattern. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Solid Nickel Teaspoons.

Half-dozen solid nickel Teaspoons. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Footballs.

Best English Association Football, splendid pigskin leather, well made. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **9 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**



Nickel Case Farmer's Watch.

A strong nickel case farmer's watch, with good time-keeping movement. Just the thing for the youth on the farm. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **6 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Boy's Sterling Silver Watch.

Open faced, genuine sterling silver Boy's Watch, fitted with American movement and recommended as a good time-keeper. Sent free, nicely packed, charges prepaid, for 16 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

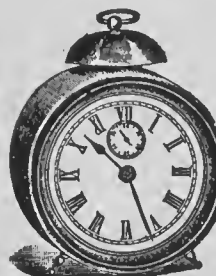


Farmer's Pocket Knife.



This is a strong, well-made, well-tempered two-bladed knife which is being sold right along by the largest hardware stores in Winnipeg, at 40 cents, and is considered extra good value at that cash price. It is manufactured by one of the largest and most reliable cutlery firms in the world, and while of convenient size, is of sufficient strength to be especially valuable to farmers and farmers' sons. Will be sent free, charges prepaid, for... **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**

John Halifax. Miss Mulock.
Kenilworth. Sir Walter Scott.
Lest Days of Pompeii. Buiwer-Lytton.
Lest of the Mohicans. J. F. Cooper.
Light that Failed. Rudyard Kipling.
Lorna Doone. Blackmore.
Natural Law in the Spiritual World. Drummond.
Old Curiosity Shop. Ches. Dickens.
Old Mem'selle's Secret. E. Marlitt.
Oliver Twist. Chas. Dickens.
Only the Governess. R. N. Cerey.
Pethfinder. The. J. F. Cooper.
Pilgrim's Progress. John Bunyan.
Pillar of Fire. Professor Ingredam.
Pralrie. J. Fenimore Cooper.
Robinson Crusoe. Daniel Defoe.
Romance of Two Worlds. Marie Corelli.
Romola. George Eliot.
Scottish Chieft. Jene Porter.
Sketch Book. Washington Irving.
Stickit Minieter. S. R. Crockett.
Swiss Family Robinson. Wyss.
Tempest and Sunshine. Mrs. Holmes.
Ten Nights in a Barroom. Arthur.
Tom Brown at Oxford. Hughes.
Treasure Island. R. L. Stevenson.
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea. Verne.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. H. B. Stowe.
Under Two Flags. "Ouida."
Vanity Fair. W. M. Thackeray.
Waverley. Sir Walter Scott.
We Two. Edna Lyell.
White Company. The. A. Conan Doyle.
Won by Waiting. Edna Lyell.
Sent free, post-paid, for... **ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.**



Alarm Clock

Nickle Waterbury Alarm Clock, good works, guaranteed to give excellent satisfaction. Sent packed in shipping box, express charges prepaid, for... **FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Boy's Lacrosse Sticks.

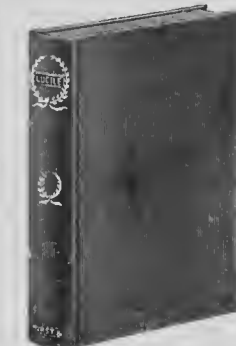


A good strong boy's Lacrosse Stick. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

Brooches.

Nice gold filled Brooch, handsome design and first-class goods. Just the thing for the girls and young ladies. Sent free, charges prepaid, for... **TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

BOOKS.



A large selection of the best books, by standard authors. Printed on good paper from good type, and bound in cloth with new artistic stamping in gold and two links. These books are all well worth putting into the library.

Aesop's Fables.
Andersson's Fairy Tales.
Aunt Diana. Rosa N. Carey.
Averil. Rosa N. Carey.
Child's History of England. Dickens.
Christmas Stories. Chas. Dickens.
David Copperfield. Chas. Dickens.
Deerslayer. The. J. F. Cooper.
Donovan. Edna Lyell.
Best Lynne. Mrs. Henry Wood.
First Violin. Jessie Fothergill.
Gold Elsie. E. Marlitt.
Great Expectations. Charles Dickens.
Grimm's Fairy Tales.
Gulliver's Travels. Dean Swift.
In His Steps. C. M. Sheldon.
Ivanhoe. Sir W. Scott.

Can Secure Any Other Desired Article.

If any person wishes to secure anything not offered in our list of premiums, and will write us stating what the desired article may be, we shall be pleased to let him know the best offer we can make by securing the goods at wholesale rates and supplying them free for new subscriptions.

Do Not Forget

The premiums offered here are not given only to the first ones sending the necessary number of subscriptions, but the offers are open to everyone. There is no chance whatever about them. You know that if you secure the necessary number of NEW subscribers, you will receive the articles.

A Month of Plowing

STILL AHEAD OF US.

NOTHING LIKE GOOD EQUIPMENT.

WE OFFER THE GREATEST VARIETY AND HIGHEST QUALITY OF PLOWS IN THE MARKET.

VERITY

"VICTORIA" GANGS and SULKIES.

"IMPERIAL" Two and Three Furrow.

DISCS, One, Two and Three Furrow.



The above is cut of the VERITY PLOW CO.'S WORKS at Brantford, one of the largest, best equipped and up-to-date factories on the continent, and the largest in the British Empire.

The Massey-Harris Co. are Sole Selling Agents for their Entire Output.

SLEIGHS SUGGEST WINTER

But it is only a couple of months distant and we want to remind you that

The Massey-Harris Farm Sleigh has no Equal.

THOUSANDS OF SETS SOLD EVERY SEASON.

We shall also be handling a full line of the celebrated Cutters and Sleighs of the Wm. Gray & Sons Co. manufacture, of Chatham.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO., LTD. HEAD OFFICE FOR **WINNIPEG.**
MANITOBA AND N.W.T.

ESTABLISHED 1892

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WHOLE No. 295

WINNIPEG, CANADA, OCTOBER 20, 1902.

\$1 a Year in
advance



—The U. S. government granted 51,000 patents last year—the greatest number in a single year.

—Reports of cattle and horse stealing come from the Willow Bunch district, south of Moose Jaw.

—The Territorial government is having the survey made for a ditch to drain the low-lying lands in the Yellow Grass district.

—Kansas is no longer afraid of grasshoppers. It opens eager arms to them, using them to fatten turkeys. That's pluck.

—Montgomery Brothers sold in one bunch over 10,000 bushels of wheat off their farm near town.—Deloraine Advertiser.

—Tom Chaskti and a number of his red brethren on the Oak Lake Indian reserve have invested in a threshing outfit this year.

—It is said that a company is being organized in Paris, France, with a capital of \$2,000,000, for the purpose of buying Northwest lands.

—The establishment of a school of wireless telegraphy is one of the many indications that the wonderful new mode of communication is here to stay.

—A Whitewater correspondent claims that of 115,000 bushels of wheat marketed at that point previous to October 8th, only one load graded below No. 1 hard.

—The Morgan steamship combine was incorporated October 1st in New Jersey, under the name of the International Mercantile Marine Co., with a capital of \$120,000,000.

—It is expected that the Pacific cable, now begun, will be completed in two years. This rope of wires, about 7,000 miles long, will complete the world's electric girdle.

—James Sharpe is building a 30,000-bushel elevator at Manor, Assa., which he expects will be open shortly. It will have all the modern improvements for weighing and cleaning.

—A Stonewall boy driving a horse allowed the animal to get beyond his control and run into a wire fence, with the result that a couple of arteries in its throat were cut and the wind-pipe saved into.

—Of 21 applicants for a vacant position in the Brandon Collegiate School 15 were Scotch or Scotch descent. "Tonal" got there, or at least his cousin "Dugal" did. Two of the applicants were McDougals.

—The exhibition to be opened at Osaka, Japan, next March will give Canadian manufacturers a good opportunity to show to the Orient the nature of her various manufactures. A special building is being erected for Canada.

—Dr. Razlay, of Vienna, who has been for some time connected with the U. S. army medical corps in the Philippines, claims to have discovered a cure for leprosy. He worked with 14 cases and treated all with success. The particulars are being forwarded to the U. S. government.

—The Calgary Herald says there is no boom on in that town, and they don't want any. But they are in a bad fix for men to carry out the numerous building contracts. There are contracts still to let that nobody can be got to make a bid on. They are suffering from growing pains, that is all.

—A negress has died at Chicago recently whose age was placed at 132 years. According to her story she was born in 1770. Her age is considered authentic. Until a few months ago she

—Italy is always understood to be the home of macaroni wheats. But the French have found they can raise the same quality of wheat in Algeria, and carry it to Marseilles to be ground. From there it is taken to Italy. The export last year was over three and a half million pounds. There is every prospect that this class of wheat will be grown extensively in the U. S. in the near future.

—"I cannot sit down without passing reference to the province which Mr. Snowball terms the flower of the Dominion. The only flour of the Dominion we know in Australia is Manitoba flour, (laughter) and we take enough of it. I am not quite sure that I am glad but we take enough of it to enable us to describe it as the white flour of a blameless life."—Sir Thomas Barton, Premier of Australia.

—The British government has appointed W. E. King, chief astronomer of the Dominion, a commissioner to mark out the 49th parallel from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast. Otto H. Tillman, superintendent U. S. coast

a start and is anxious to place orders of this kind with Canadian firms if the machinery can be made promptly, rather than buying in the United States. British makers, he thinks, cannot compete in supplying these implements.

—The death is reported at Guelph, Ont., of the Rev. W. F. Clarke, a man intimately connected with the foundation of the Ontario Agricultural College. He was often called "the father of the college" and was humorously known among the college boys as "Father Clarke."

—The Canadian Northern is doing its level best to keep up its share of the export traffic. It has now sent through Winnipeg 1,200 cars, of which 804 cars, equal to 750,000 bushels, have gone into Port Arthur. They have also shipped out 40 of the 100 cars ordered by Gordon, Ironside & Fares to carry beef cattle from Grand View to Boston. Monday morning 825 head crossed the line at Pembina and will make the trip from Grand View to St. Paul via Northern Pacific without unloading.

—A blue book published recently contains the report of the Court of Inquiry which has investigated charges brought against the remount establishment of the British army. With the exception of a couple of minor cases, the report not only "whitewashes" all concerned, so far as the alleged irregularities are concerned, but finds that the unprecedented demands on the remount establishment were met with extraordinary success.

—Alameda seems a pretty live style of district with a prospect of keeping well ahead in the race of progress. During the present season the following machinery has been sold by Alameda dealers: Threshing outfits, 16; binders, 71; mowers, 50; rakes, 45. The homestead entries exceeded the number at any other office in the Territories by a wide margin. Here are the figures: April, 301; May, 468; June, 510; July, 487; August, 292; September, 146; total for 6 months, 2,204.

—A Boissevain farmer hired one of the eastern laborers to drive his team at \$2 a day, and took him out to where the threshers were at work. He then went to get the team, and returned only to find his man missing, and consequently the team had to remain idle until another driver could be procured. Information was laid before a magistrate, and that gentleman ruled that bargains were made to be kept, the unfaithful servant contributing \$6.50 to the funds of the court.

—The effects of the continued strike at the Pennsylvania coal mines are beginning to be felt in Great Britain, where the demand for coal for export to America is assuming such proportions that the British colliers have made a considerable advance in price. Thus the effect of the strike is being felt on two continents. London householders have been warned that if the strike continues they will have to pay 40 shillings a ton for coal at Christmas. During the last month the export of British coal increased by fully 100,000 tons.

A Hen Story

This is how a contributor to one of the magazines tells the way in which a little girl revealed the outlook for trade to the country storekeeper:

"From one of the smaller cottages at the end of the street came a barefooted child in a colorless calico dress and slat sunbonnet. With the important air of a heavy huyer she entered the village store, and handed across the counter a blue teacup. The proprietor took the cup, and said, in brisk tones,

"Well, Emmy, what does your ma want to-day?"

"Please, sir, ma wants an egg's worth of molasses," and she carefully placed a large white egg on the counter.

"The storekeeper poured a little molasses into the cup from a stone jug, and set the cup before his customer.

"Mr. Smif," she said, as she took her purchase, 'I'll be back in a little while for some ginger. Ma said to tell you the black hen was on.'"

The Nor-West Farmer is greatly encouraged by the number of new subscriptions which is coming in, but when we consider the vast number of new settlers who have during the past year located in Manitoba and the Territories, the inducements we are offering to those who send in new subscriptions and the ease with which present subscribers could persuade their neighbors also to take The Nor-West Farmer, we cannot but wonder how many "hens are on," and when the result will be manifest."

was in complete control of her senses. She was born in Virginia and had been a slave before the civil war.

—The champion range steer of the season was a northern Montana product marketed in Chicago a few weeks ago. He came from the Floweree herd, weighed 2,140 lbs. and sold at \$6.50, or a gross price of \$138.10.

—Some sports at Buffalo Lake recently mistook a Cree Indian for a badger. He also had been out early for birds, and the first shot of the white men knocked out two of his teeth besides doing other damage. The Indians held their horse as security for damages, which were finally adjusted at \$25.

—The Calgary Retail Merchants' Association lately discussed the advisability of taking the American silver dollar at a discount. They came to no resolution. A clumsy American dollar is better than no dollar at all. If you have too many cartwheels arrange to trade them off on the quiet to where they came from. There is no duty on dollars at the boundary line.

and geodetic survey, has been appointed by the United States government a commissioner for the same purpose. The commissioners will make all the arrangements for the work.

—A farmer, who lives not many miles from Shoal Lake, had a close shave the other day. He had been to town on business and before returning became very much under the influence of liquor. He was found on the road home with his horse at a standstill, his legs through one front wheel of his buggy and his head through the other and he in a drunken stupor. He owes his preservation from a horrible death to a quiet horse.

—J. G. Jardine, Canadian Commissioner in South Africa, says that a very large demand has arisen for agricultural machinery, plows, cultivators, harrows, etc., of the most simple and inexpensive kind, suitable for the thousands of expatriated Boers, discharged Australians, Canadians and British irregulars, who are remaining in South Africa. The Imperial government, he says, is placing these men on the land and giving them



Grading Up vs. Cross and Mongrel Breeding.

Mrs. S. C. Hall, a very popular and enterprising writer for the last generation, told a story of an old Irish woman that occasionally made the round of the neighborhood and collected all the medicines left after the sick folks for whom they had been prepared were done with them. These she afterwards mixed up and used, under the conviction that what had been useful to so many other people must be beneficial to her, too.

A look at some of the cattle in this country would indicate that they had been bred on the same principle. One otherwise very excellent man brought in from the East a lot of grade cows, in which Shorthorn and Ayrshire, with an occasional streak of Holstein, was the foundation block. In a few years, by the use of Polled Angus, Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in quick succession, he had got together a stock highly suggestive of the Irish woman's physic bottle. It is this kind of crossing that gives the capable breeder of pure-bred strains of stock of all sorts the opportunity to get in his heaviest hits at cross-breeding.

It takes greater skill to breed successfully than most of us have any idea of. The "pedigreed scrub" is a constant demonstration of the folly of spending money on well-bred cattle until by study and experience, or more correctly speaking by familiarity with the experience of others in the same field, enough insight has been acquired to justify the aspirant in making a start on his own account. "Gather experience on something not too expensive" is a correct interpretation of the old Latin proverb, "Fiat experimentum in corpore vili," and the cheapest of all experience is that which you can get at your neighbor's expense, whenever you have the opportunity.

For one man that can handle pure-bred stock to advantage there are ten who could, if they would only try, get together a score of decent grade females of nearly uniform type, and breed them to a pure sire selected to suit their particular style. Two or three generations of such breeding would entirely change the character of the stock of a whole country-side. Most likely there would be only a few people even in that very district who could fully appreciate the value of the change or see clearly how it came about. The aggregate value of the result can be best seen by referring to England, where the cattle of whose counties has insensibly been graded up till we come to be told that there is really no difference (perceptible to the reporter) between pedigreed and unpedigreed Shorthorns.

South African Remounts From Ireland.

A trial, in which the reputation of Major Studdert, a gentleman of "high standing" in County Clare, has not shown to much advantage, has been the means of revealing the way in which the money of British taxpayers is often squandered in war times. Several mares in foal were bought, and "picked foal" before they could be shipped. A V. S., who wanted to go to work and seriously examine the quality of the horses bought, was told that his business was to ship horses, not to criticize them. One horse said to be 19 years old was sold at \$80 to the government. Another man's horse, very good but for a "walkers" in one of his legs, and able to "run like the devil," was bought at \$32.50 and sold for the army at \$85. A mare worth originally \$20 got placed to government at \$100. It is quite evident that an occasional Boer war is a good thing for County Clare, if the right man is employed to spend government money.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Being overstocked, I will offer for the next month some bulls, nine months to two years old, which should draw attention. Also two litters of Yorkshire pigs ready to wean. Come and see them. Farm one mile from station.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-Scrain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

McPHERSON BROS., Calgary, Alta., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses. Choice young hulls and well broken matched teams, 2800 to 3200. Correspondence solicited.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytown Stamp (imported). cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

WM. MAXWELL, Moropano, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. A few choice young Shorthorns, both sex, for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEORGE PLAYFAIR, Jr., Baldur, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Poland Chinas and Large English Berkshires. Two choice young bulls and swine of both sex for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

W. H. THOMPSON, East Selkirk, Manitoba. For sale—Several first-prize Cotswold, Oxford Down and Dorset Horned Rams.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Young stock for sale.

FINLAY McRAE, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. An extra good stock bull and four bull calves for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns. Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

H. L. McDIARMID, Headingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

D. VAN VORIS, 486 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg. Breeder and importer prize Belgian Hares and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. & J. CHADBOURN, Ralphton, Man., breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stallion rising 2 yrs. and young cattle, both sex.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Maple Grove Ranch, Maple Creek, N.W.T., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Saddle and General Purpose Horses.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine from imported stock. Orders booked for fall delivery.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Three June litters, also three sows. Nov. litter also. B. Rocks eggs.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

E. MICHENER, Red Deer, Alberta, breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Stock for sale.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

HENRY JAMIESON, Red Deer, Alta., breeder of Jersey cattle. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Short-horns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgirth, Man. Hereford Cattle.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

O.I.C. SWINE A. E. Thompson, Wakopa, Manitoba.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—One Clyde stallion, registered horse and weighs 1900 lbs.; good action. Will sell cheap. J. Cherry, Souris. 11

For Sale—Wolf Hound pups, \$5 per pair, f.o.b. at Swan Lake. Apply to Geo. E. Holland, Norway, Man. 17-22

For Sale—10 choice shearing lambs, 20 choice ram lambs. All registered Oxfords. Apply to Jos. B. Jickling, Carman, Man. 13-20

Sportsmen and Others—Pigeons, 100, mostly pure white, \$1.75 per dozen. Apply G. V. Rowcroft, Birtle, Man. 20-21

For Sale—A few Berkehlre and Chester White boers, \$15 each, fit for service. Cotswold ram lambs and Toulouse geese cheap. If taken soon. A. B. Smith, Moosomin, Assa.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 11

For Sale—First-class farm horses in teams or carloads. Parties wanting Indian ponies can be supplied by carload. John Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta. 13-20

For Sale or Exchange—Clydesdale stallion, sound, smooth, guaranteed, registered No. 6929. Can be seen at Coal Harbor, North Dakota. Also young grades, Draft bred, cheap. Address owner, F. C. Miller, Mitchellville, Iowa. 19-20

H. F. Lee, Shaw Farm, Yorkton, Assa., breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks and Golden Wyandottes. Cockerels or pullets of either variety, also Red Chequered Homers, from imported birds. 20-21

For Sale—Treshing outfit, Sawyer-Massey traction engine, 20 h.p., American Advance separator, 40 x 60, automatic weigher and bagger, tanks, pumpe and hose. In good working order. Apply to G. P. Waitle, Oak Bluff, Man.

For Sale—Fine pure-bred White Wyandotte Cockerels, celebrated Knapp strain direct, from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Also a few Pullets and year old Hens at \$1.00. Also a pedigreed Setter dog pup, four months, \$10.00. Mrs. Maltby, Cannington Manor, Assa. 20

For Sale—Well established implement trade, full stock of best quality machines carried, large new warehouse, in one of the best agricultural centres of the province. For full particulars address Dealer, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Wanted—In every municipality in Manitoba and Northwest, a resident farmer to sell our teas to consumers in his own district. If you are interested, write for information. East India Tea Co., 559 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. 18-23

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can only spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

Farm for Sale—640 acres, Tp. 16, R. 31 W., Hillburn District, 11 miles north of Red Jacket. Will be within two miles of station on new C.P.R. branch out of Kirkella. 80 acres fenced, balance under cultivation, good frame house, 20 x 28, kitchen, stone stable, granary, etc. For further particulars and price apply to Wm. Sanderson, Maple Creek, Assa.

For Sale—\$1.00 each. Two hundred pure bred chickens, White and Barred Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Game Bantams. A few Buff Orpingtons at \$2.00 each. Also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Guinea and Pea Fowls, Golden Pheasants, Fancy Pigeons, Rough Necks, Fantails, Homers, Canary Birds. New band-power bone cutter, sell or exchange for larger one. 150 tons good hay at stacks or on cars. Apply to A. Gullbert, Letellier, Man.

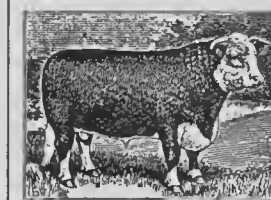
WANTED Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses, not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,
Heifers
and
Bulls

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

ALBERTA BRED SHORTHORNS

We have 100 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28858—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

MEAD BROS.,
Pincher Creek, Alta.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires



I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (imp.). Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire cows with pig and boars fit for service, also young epring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY,
Oak Grove Farm. LONGBURN, MAN.



D. McBETH,
OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF
CLYDESDALES
and
SHORTHORNS

Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

MACGREGOR PUMP WORKS,

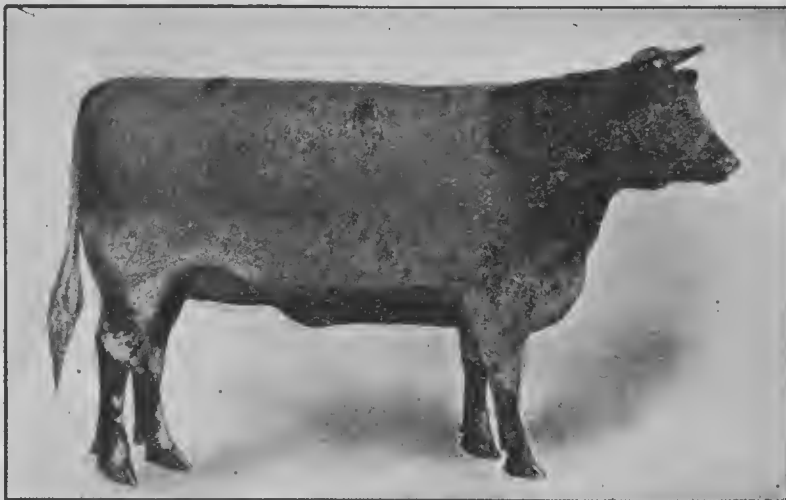
MACGREGOR, MAN

Dealer in Wood and Iron Pumps. Wood or porcelain iron cylinders for a good strong wood pump, end that will give good satisfaction. Write to

JAS. MATHEWS,
MacGregor, Man.

Hornless Breeds of Cattle.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture is conspicuous for the thorough and comprehensive character of its quarterly bulletins. Whatever may be the subject dealt with it is taken firm hold of and treated with ability. The latest issue deals with the four leading breeds of polled cattle, as described by the men who know them best and prefer them to any other breed. Of course, this kind of testimony is naturally inclined to be more or less eulogistic. But the eulogy is honest and good reasons are put forth for the preference, and the breeder of any other variety of cattle who could read the 190 pages of this bulletin without learning a good deal from it will not take a high place as a breeder. For example, O. H. Swigart, whose cattle made such a pleasant feature in the last Winnipeg Industrial, draws attention to the points which every breed of cattle that is to find full appreciation in Chicago must have if that appreciation is to be permanently maintained. As he points out, it is not bulk but quality that is now called for by the carcass butcher, and the meat, even when well fed, must be mostly lean. The Scotch Shorthorn of to-day is not built on such a scale as John Hope would have called for twenty years ago. The type of Cicely from the Royal herd at Windsor, and imported by W. D. Flatt this year, or of Flora, the



2-YEAR-OLD SHORTHORN HEIFER, FLORA 2ND.

This cow is owned and exhibited by George Harrison, Galford Hall, Durhamshire, England. She won the Championship as best female of the breed at Carlisle Royal Show, and at Aberdeen Highland Society's Show, besides other honors at leading district shows. She had also the president's medal as best of the breed, at Aberdeen. She was bred by John Naylor, Leighton Hall, Welshpool, and shown by him at Birmingham. Mr. Harrison, who judged her, was so pleased with her promise that he bought her. She is a thorough "Scotch" cow, by Easter Gift, an Uppermill hull and a son of Wanderer, a noted Cruickshank bull. Her dam was Flora 4th of Auchronie. She has fine lines, as shown in this photo, and extra good shoulder, but has not yet filled out at the quarters. She won the Championship of England over Calthorpe's Warrior Queen, the best show cow in England. Her present owner is one of the very foremost Shorthorn men in England and he can be depended on to make the most of her.

The Horse's Ears.

A horseman, in an English exchange, says:—
"Our experience in judging horses has led us to regard the ear with much care, as its attitude and movements indicate quite a variety of conditions. Horses whose ears are over restless without apparent cause are frequently ultra-nervous creatures, well worth watching. Again, the restless ear will sometimes point to defective eyesight, which may be accompanied with partial or total loss of vision, while animals which throw them closely back upon the poll are often inclined to nip or bite. Indeed, this very attitude is frequently a signal for combat.
"On the other hand, horses whose ears are kept nearly in the some position most of the time are more than likely to be dull, stupid creatures, if they are not totally deaf. Deafness in horses is not a common thing, though we occasionally meet with cases in which the animal's attention cannot be attracted by sound. The ear of the horse is not only a partial index to the animal's character as far as vice and docility are concerned, but its movements will at times sound the keynote of danger and warn us to be on the alert.
"It may be well to say at this point that the part we call the ear has nothing to do with the function of hearing; it is



DAIRY COWS AT LADNER, B.C.

champion heifer of the British shows this year, as seen in our illustration on this page, is now wanted for profitable butchers' carcass. For the same reason the demand is now for more size in a Galloway than was the case twenty years ago, and to Scotch skill in breeding Mr. Swigart gives the credit for being able to produce just what the market wants.
The breeds dealt with in this bulletin are the Aberdeen Angus or Polled Angus, the Galloway, the Red Poll and the Polled Durham. The ablest growers of these breeds contribute the reading matter, and the illustrations are taken from the best living examples. For those in search of up-to-date and readable information we don't know anything better within the same space. In this issue we give the contribution to the Galloway cause by William Martin, our well-known breeder of Galloways, whose herd as shown at almost every Winnipeg Industrial, worthily displays the valuable points of this breed.



A. E. PUTNAM, EDMONTON, ALTA., HOLDING A SIX-FOOT RULE IN HIS GRAIN,

simply an appendage, one of the duties of which is to collect waves of sound as they pass through the air, and direct them to the internal ear, where the essential organs of hearing are to be found; hence the mobility."

In preparation for the 4,000 head of cattle from Yorkton expected to arrive shortly at Grand View, the C. N. R. has erected a larger stock yard which encloses the former yard. Its dimensions are 300x150 feet and it contains four divisions.

An English race horse, Thurio, foaled in 1875, was recently shot to save him from dying of old age. He was the sire of several good race horses. Bend Or, one of the great sires of high-priced race horses, was foaled in 1878, and is still a good horse. A horse 39 years old is reported from Pittsburg, Pa.

Soft vs. Mature Corn for Fattening Cattle.

Early in the month of August, Professor W. J. Kennedy, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa Agricultural College, selected and purchased on the South Omaha markets a car load of high class western steers to be used in a feeding experiment planned by him at the Iowa Experiment Station. The steers, mostly high grade Herefords and Shorthorns, averaged 1,038 lbs. at the beginning of the experiment, which was started on August 11th. They were divided into two lots of as nearly equal quality, weight, and breeding as it was possible to divide them. Lot No. 1, containing 8 steers, was given the run of a good 7-acre field of blue grass pasture and received a ration of shelled corn each evening. The corn fed was grown in 1900, thus of good quality.

The steers were started on a light ration of 3 lbs. of shelled corn per steer per day, which was gradually increased until at the present time they are eating about 20 lbs. of shelled corn per steer per day. Lot No. 2, containing 8 steers, was also given the run of a good 7-acre field of blue grass pasture, and were fed in addition green corn cut fresh each night. They were fed stalks, ears and all.

Samples of the green corn were collected for chemical analysis at the beginning of the experiment and at the end of each seven days so that the feeding value at the various stages might be determined. The cattle were also weighed every seven days. In order to estimate the approximate yield of the green corn fed a corresponding area was left standing and will be husked out and measured. Thus the approximate amount of corn consumed by Lot No. 2 can be determined and compared with the exact amount fed to Lot No. 1. Cattle feeders throughout the central west have been annually feeding large quantities of green corn. Some feeders deem it to be a very wasteful practice. The results of this experiment will furnish reliable data regarding the same.

Another important feature of this experiment is that the cattle in Lot No. 1 will be fed on old corn until ready for market, which will be about the middle of December. Those in Lot No. 2 will be fed on new corn, which, due to the early frost, is soft, thus considered by many to be lacking in nourishment. By comparing the results the effect of the early frost can be ascertained. The results of this experiment will be issued in bulletin form at the conclusion of the test.

Filling Horses' Teeth.

Fashionable ladies have for some time been known to have the teeth of their animal pets attended to by a dentist. In fact, quite extensive work has been done in gold crowns and bridge work. Some enthusiasts have gone so far as to have diamonds set in the front teeth of their dogs. The latest fad along this line is horse dentistry. The owners of valuable horses have for the past two years been giving some attention to dentistry as applicable to horses. A Philadelphia dentist has taken up the work and has had special tools made for filling teeth, fixing up broken ones and putting in gold crowns. The filling and crowning is done with aluminum and amalgam, as well as with gold. The operation at present is a costly one, running from \$5 up. This line of work will furnish a new opening for veterinary surgeons, as there is no reason why a valuable horse should not have a tooth filled and his usefulness prolonged.

At the Hawick, Scotland, ram sales, where the crack representatives of the Cheviot breed of sheep are sold, the Hindhope lot of rams, 28 in all, made the excellent average of \$94. One sheep, with great pedigree and individual quality, made \$500. But the best sheep on the ground, one of the same lot, sold at \$300. A choice ram, at \$345, in the Mowhaugh lot, was also worthy of special note.

COMBINATION SALE

Shorthorn and Ayrshire Cattle

AT SMITH'S SALE STABLES, RED DEER, ALBERTA

Wednesday, November 12th, 1902

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

J. R. Robinson, who is relinquishing farming, will sell his entire herd of 21 choice bred Shorthorns.

A. H. Trimble will sell his herd of deep milking Ayrshires, 16 in number.

These cattle are all registered in their respective herd books, and proper certificates will be furnished to every buyer.

There will also be sold 14 good grade cows and 12 heifer calves. Catalogues on application.

S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

Importer and Breeder of

High-Class Stallions

The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners. Mares and fillies always for sale.

Prices right. Terms easy. For full particulars apply

Box 483,

BRANDON, MANITOBA

Stallions are to be seen at Macmillan's Stable (late Douglas'), 12 St., Brandon.



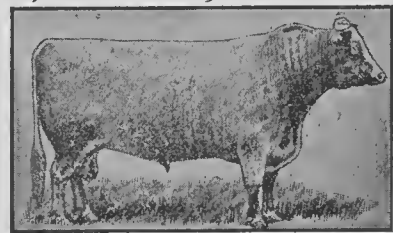
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HOLYROOD 14

ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wisconsin, Proprietor

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM,
Crystal City, Man.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor



The Gold Standard Herd



Has been strengthened by new importations of some of the very best blood known to the Berkshire breed. Sow due to farrow every month from December to May. Orders solicited for pigs of either sex. Pairs and trios unrelated. A few August pigs still for sale, but am sold out of all pigs old enough for breeding this fall. Address—

J. A. MCGILL,
NEEPAWA, MAN

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

GO TO BRANDON

And you will see a stable full of better

Clydesdale and Suffolk Stallions

than have ever been seen in the Northwest. New importation just arrived containing Royal winners in England.

Full particulars on application to

JAMES SMITH, Beaubier House,
Brandon, Man.

CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.

SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytown Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.

AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.

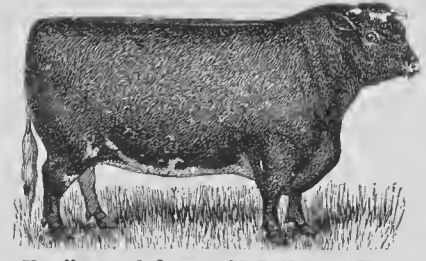
Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.

BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.

YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Dreyfus and Dan of Prairie Home.

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs. SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO WALDO GREENWAY.



Yearling and 2-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and Imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

SHORTHORNS LANDAZAR STOCK FARM.

Bulls all sold. Are offering a few good cows and heifers for a short time to come.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103,
KILLARNEY, MAN.

Marchmont Herd

Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



Five Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. Sixteen Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (Imp.) and "Bar-rister" (Imp.) head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(Seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).



PURVES THOMSON,
Pilot Mound, Man.

For Sale—8 Shorthorn bull calves about 11 months old, exceedingly good ones. Some fine young show cows and heifers, all from Caithness. Two pure bred Clydesdale yearling stallions, one from imported Prince Patrick, also some grand young imported mares and some bred fillies at reasonable prices.



F. W. GREEN,
Moosejaw, Assa.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies (sable)—A number of bitch puppies for sale during next month a \$5 each. Also several brood bitches.

Fox Terriers—all ages, both sex. Bred Plymouth Rocks—25 hens and 2 cock birds, one bred by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Man.



MELROSE STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some A1 young stock.

A. & J. CHADBURN,
Ralphton, Man.

ELYSEE STOCK FARM
J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga, Man
Breeder of

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers FOR SALE

The get of Golden Measure (Imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies, all ages, for Sale
Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent
Write or Wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274,
BRANDON, MAN.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

A carload of strong vigorous yearling rams at ranchmen's prices. A few top rams to head flocks, 50 yearling and two-year-old ewes, 100 extra ram and ewe lambs by imported sires. All registered in the A. O. D. R. A. Prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL, Arkell, Ont.
Arkell, C.P.R. Guelph, G.T.R.

Shorthorns in Australia.

An apparently well informed Australian correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman tells shortly how the Shorthorns have fared in Australia in the last 25 years. At one stage there was a great boom on, and the fabulous total of \$135,000 was paid for 37 head. Even at that price the buyers made good returns from their investment. This boom died out in 1879. One of the main reasons for the breakdown was too great devotion to Bates blood. Pedigree was everything. Constitution little cared for and tuberculosis ruined some of the most expensive herds.

Then beef began to go out of demand and dairying came to the front. Jerseys and Ayrshires came in, but were found too small, and again the Shorthorns came to the front. The beef value of the dry cows and steers came to be more of a consideration, and there were still settlements further inland that want-



SNAPSHOT ON THE FARM OF W. M. FRAZER, GLENELLA, MAN.

will suffer less in his legs than another, more or less idle; for he becomes gradually and thoroughly accustomed to what is required of him. The whole living machine accommodates itself to the regular demands on it, the body becomes active and well conditioned, without superfluous fat, and the muscles and tendons gradually develop. Horses regularly worked are also exempt from the many accidents which arise from over-freshness.

"As a proof of the value of regular exercise we need only refer to the stage coach horses of former days. Many of these animals, though by no means of the best physical frame, would trot with a heavy load behind them for eight hours at the rate of ten miles an hour without turning a hair, and this work they will continue to do for years without being sick or sorry. Few gentlemen can say as much for their carriage horses. No horses, in fact, were in hardier condition.

"On the other hand, if exercise be



HAYFIELD, SAANICH, B.C.

ed to raise beef alone. There is now full faith in the Shorthorn as a producer of size and sound constitution, and the breed, in wiser hands, is regaining its old prestige. The day of fancy prices is past, but the business Shorthorn is in demand as a general purpose beast. In the writer's own words:—

"The breed has clearly proved itself as a meat maker of the highest order of merit; as a heavy yielder of milk when properly crossed, as a constitution builder, and giver of a docile disposition. It has, in brief, proved itself a very useful animal to the producing industry, whether in respect to dairying or the slaughtering business."

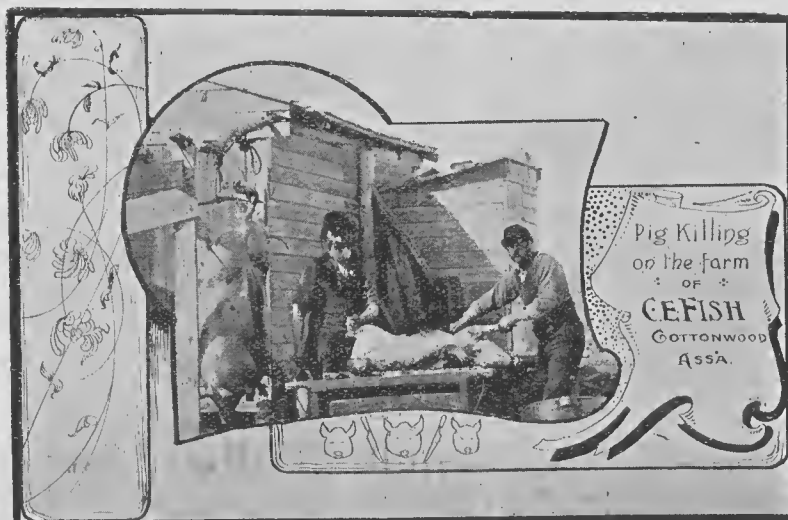
Horses Should be Exercised Regularly.

An English army officer, writing on the care of horses, says: "Regularity of exercise is an important element in the development of the highest powers of the horse. The horse in regular work

neglected even for a few days in a horse in high condition, he will put on fat. He has been making daily the large amount of material needed to sustain the consumption caused by his work. If that work ceases suddenly, nature will, notwithstanding, continue to supply the new material; and fat, followed by plethora, and frequently by disease, will be the speedy consequence."

Wheat bran is a valuable feed for colts. Sinewy muscle and springy bone are requisites of the good colt, and wheat bran and oats are foods from which it can be formed.

It pays to have the horse's teeth examined frequently. They often grow sharp and cut into the mouth so that the animal cannot chew his food properly. One result always follows. The horse begins to show his ribs; he cannot help it. If he could, he would. You must attend to this for him. He will appreciate it if you do.



PIG KILLING ON THE FARM OF C. E. FISH, COTTONWOOD, ASSA.

Scotch Ram Sales.

The Scotch ram sales are usually held in the middle of September. For a few years back Blackfaced hill sheep led in fancy prices, but this year there was a sad falling off. At Glasgow, where a considerable number of rams of this breed are now sold, the highest priced sheep of the sale made \$100, and from that down to \$6.

Border Leicesters, for which the great market is Kelso, though not going as high as in some previous years, still brought very satisfactory prices. Several hundreds are annually sold in one day, about half a score of auctioneers operating. The highest price of the day was \$525, and the highest average \$125. Lord Polwarth has an old established flock of this breed which has generally furnished sires for the most aspiring breeders. His highest price this year was \$425. One of his tenants, Templeton, of Sandyknowe, sold his best at \$420, and Clark, of Oldhamstocks, also had \$425, with the high average for 25 rams of \$185.

At the Kelso sale a fair sprinkling of Oxford Downs is now appearing. The best figure made for this breed was \$110.

For use on Cheviot ewes on the numerous border hills a cross of Cheviot and Leicester is used as sires and are called half-breds, though really maintained continuously as a distinct breed. The top price at Kelso for this class was \$145.

The height and exposure of the sheep farms on which most of the rams sold at Kelso are used determine the quality of the rams used, the idea always being to mate the hardy hill ewes with rams of a larger breed.

Horses and Codd.

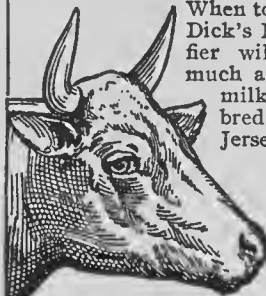
Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, writing in "The Indian Borderland" of the terrible storms and wind and snow which overtake the traveller on the high passes of the Herat mountains, remarks on the superior power of the horse to withstand cold. In one such storm "over twenty men perished and many mules. All the dogs with the caravan were dead, but, so far as I can remember, no horses. Yet some of the chargers of the Eleventh Bengal lancers got slowly on their legs the day after the blizzard literally sheeted with ice as an ironclad is sheeted with steel. It is a fact worth noting that the horse will stand cold where a mule or a camel will not and where a dog will die.

A variety in his diet suits the hog. He will eagerly devour small, unsalable potatoes and cabbage, if given a chance.

Sir George McPherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, recently held a sale of Polled Angus cattle. One cow made \$1,300, a calf \$780. The average for 32 females was \$460. Of these eight were calves that averaged \$235. This is the best sale of Polled Angus cattle yet made. At another sale of the same breed, held by Col. Smith Grant, of Auchorachan, one cow brought \$1,405, and the total offering of 42 head averaged \$260.

The breeding of race horses is sometimes very disappointing and sometimes it is the other way. At the Doncaster race meeting it is usual to put up at auction a lot of yearlings from the best families. About 500 were so offered this year. As a rule an upset price is put on each animal by the seller. This year 265 were sold at an average of \$1,790. The highest price paid was \$29,320, for King's Favour, a daughter of King Edward's horse Perimmon, and half sister to Sceptre, the great winning three-year-old of the past racing season. She was bought for the young Duke of Westminster, whose grandfather was, in his day, the greatest owner of race horses in England. The next highest priced was Melton, which brought \$15,620. One breeder had \$79,200 for ten yearlings. For seven yearlings Sir Tatton Sykes had an average of \$9,470.

A Common Bred Cow



When toned up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents,
MONTREAL.

12 CHOICE Stallions



9 Clydesdales just imported from Scotland. Got by the best breeding in Scotland. We have also 1 German Coach, imp., 1 Norman Percheron and 1 Thoroughbred. The shipment includes a number of prize-winners.

For sale at reasonable prices, quality and breeding considered. Can be seen at B. G. Fonseca's feed barn, west of the hay market. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

We guarantee all stock to be foal getters.

HAWTHORNE & HAMILTON,

Importers
Brunswick or Seymour Hotels.
WINNIPEG

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man.



A number of remarkably fine young

English Berkshires Mammoth Bronze Turkeys B. P. Rock Cockerels

They will satisfy any reasonable person.
Write

WM. KITSON, - Burnside, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



Bull and heifers of all ages for sale. 800 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR,
BRANDON P.O., MAN.

THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade. Now booking orders.

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Cattle vs. Sheep Controversy.

From time to time we have noticed the progress of the controversy between sheep and cattle men on the western range. Last year Mr. Burley was instructed to deal with the question, but taking service under the Territorial government, E. Stewart, Chief Homestead Inspector, was appointed to take up the work. Advantage was taken of the sheep sale at Medicine Hat for a conference between Mr. Stewart and the cattle and sheep men. About thirty of the leading men interested were present, very evenly divided between cattlemen and sheepmen, and the following report of what took place is from the Medicine Hat News:—

In opening the meeting, Mr. Stewart explained the position of affairs as he had found them after a very complete investigation. Since last April he had been about among the ranchers in the districts affected and had taken the views of all parties and had got pretty well acquainted with the conditions. Many years ago there was an order-in-council which prohibited sheep any place in the Canadian Northwest. This order was obtained by old-timer ranchers around Calgary.

The Department of the Interior since had, from time to time, by order of council, set aside districts in which sheep could graze. Both governments were open to criticism when they laid aside certain districts for sheep grazing and did not confine sheepmen within those districts. On the other hand, it had not been good policy to grant leases to cattlemen within the sheep grazing districts.

The Department could not prevent a homesteader from settling in a sheep district, but might have prevented the granting of leases. Then they could have said to the sheepmen that they should stay upon their districts. The differences caused a grievance. The sheepmen moved out of the districts to avoid the spear grass, and were sometimes slow in moving, camping on cattlemen's ranges, and leaving cause for complaint.

Some sheepmen advance the plea that there is no need for regulations, that nothing pleases an old cow better than to follow an old buck sheep. That question, he thought, need not be discussed, as it was generally admitted that if the country was full of sheep it would not be a place to range cattle from choice. He could not believe otherwise and his opinions were based upon years of observation in the West.

On the other hand, some cattlemen think a sheepman a kind of outlaw and think he should be hunted out by the government, and could not be tolerated at all. This phase of the question could not be thought of, as there were vested rights to consider, which would mean compensation, and the government was not prepared to look at that. The sheep business came in under government regulations and had a right to stay, but he thought steps should be taken to put the business within bounds and keep it there.

He desired the representatives of both industries to give him and the department credit for endeavoring to approach the question broadly in order to frame regulations under which both businesses could be carried on properly, in a country where there was plenty of room for industry. The government desired a suitable settlement, which would for all time regulate the matter and remove all doubts and uncertainty. Mr. Stewart's fair-minded remarks were well received, and impressed those present that he had looked well into the subject he had to deal with, and was not treating it as a novice in the stock business.

Mr. Stewart then called upon several of those present to give their views, and Messrs. Thos. Tweed, Chas. Blair, Gordon Quirk, F. O. Sissons, Wilson, Alex. Shaw, Jas. Hargrave and W. T. Finlay, M. L. A., spoke briefly.

After hearing their views and keeping the speakers pretty close to the subject, and, it is needless to say, that the speeches were not rabid or harsh on either part, but showed an inclination

to accept some proposition of settlement in which there would be give and take on both sides. Mr. Stewart produced a map on which was outlined the sheep districts, and taking the map he went into detail, explaining what he thought would be a fair thing by both industries. The two townships on the river north of Medicine Hat (Thynne & Hole's old location) he would wipe out as a sheep district. The sheep district of township 10 and part of 11 in range 6, where there were vested interests he would leave as it is. The district at Walsh, townships 10, 9 and 8, range 1, he thought would be curtailed. In 8 and part of 9 there was no sheep ranch, and in the hills he did not think it was a sheep country, but was well filled up with settlers doing farming and running small bunches of cattle, so he thought this could be cut off the sheep district. The district southeast of Maple Creek, in range 26, west of 3rd, near Davis' lake, there was a sheep district east for six townships along north slope of hills. This district was much similar to that at Walsh. There was a lot of it, there were no sheep ranchers in, but rather small cattle ranchers and farmers. A lot of that district he would take out of the sheep district. Around Swift Current he proposed no change. In the Many Island Lake district there were several townships north of the railway up to six miles west of Irvine; a good part of this he would not interfere with. South of the lake at Walsh, where there were cattle interests before the sheep district was erected, and no sheep ranch in it, he would cut out this district. In Mr. Blair's district, around Big Stick Lake, and north and south of Kincorth, there was a good district well adapted for sheep, and he would not interfere with it. There was a large district north and east of Maple Creek, from Big Stick to Antelope Lake, he would recommend erecting into a sheep district. Also, to accommodate sheep ranchers who were troubled with spear grass, he would go south of the hills and look into the question of reservation there, to which they could move their bands in the spear grass season, but with this he would recommend the framing or regulations governing the passage of sheep bands from one reservation to another.

Mr. Stewart said there were other little matters of detail and arranging areas which he would have to go into, but these were main points his investigations had led him to think should be recommended to the government. His views seemed to meet with the approval of the meeting. A motion, endorsing his views, was moved by Mr. Sissons and seconded by Mr. Tweed, and carried by a unanimous vote. Messrs. McKerracher and Finlay moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Stewart, expressing appreciation at the manner in which he had gone into the question and the grasp he had of detail and conditions.

To secure the cheapest gain pasture of some kind must be used for the hogs. Experiment has proved that when only a three-quarter grain ration is given hogs on pasture that 18 per cent. less grain is required for a given gain; or, in other words, the hogs gain practically the same amount per day as when given a full grain ration without the grass.

With rather an indifferent corn crop and steers a high price the cattle feeding problem is a serious one for the American farmer in the corn growing States. The supply of fat cattle last year was cut down on account of the failure of the corn crop, and it looks just now as though there would not be as many cattle on feed as usual.

It is very important that the steady growth being made by young colts be kept up during the winter, as it cannot afterward make up any deficiency at this period. Feed the foals liberally this winter, for this is a case where liberality will be rewarded. Allow the foals plenty of exercise. This winter means a great deal to the foal, as the treatment he gets either makes or mars him in a very great measure.

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- 80 inch heavy brown Duck, extra heavy wool lined, shaped on rump and neck. A great wind and rain protector. Good value. Sent express prepaid, \$2.50 each, \$5.00 pair.
- 80 inch 10 oz. white Duck, extra heavy wool lined, shaped on rump and neck, rain and wind proof. Sent express paid for \$2.75 each, \$5.50 per pair.

These blankets are sold express paid for same price as they can be bought for in Winnipeg.

A. E. WIMPERIS, 594 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG.

Galloways for the Northwest.

By William Martin, Winnipeg, Manitoba in the Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture September, 1902.

In an article on "Galloways for the Northwest" it might be asked, What is meant by the Northwest? To many citizens of the United States the Northwest means—or did mean a few years ago—the present two Dakotas, Montana, and possibly Idaho and Washington. Of late years a wide meaning has been given to the term, and the Northwest now stretches across the line and includes the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Manitoba, which up till lately shared in the name, has now advanced so far in the twentieth-century civilization as to consider herself too eastern to be longer included. These new Canadian territories have opened up to a vast number of Americans as a newly discovered world: a field for their enterprise that presents possibilities of development second only in degree to the astounding progress made in recent years in the American Northwest. Here is a spring wheat country as large as the whole spring wheat area of the United States, and beyond that a ranching territory equal to, if not greater than, the Northwest range district under the stars and stripes.

In this northern land the climate is about equal to that of Central Minnesota, and as we go westward towards the Rocky Mountains the northern limit of habitable climate runs farther north, until at the longitude of Calgary it reaches a point at least 400 miles north of the international boundary.

In this great country the Galloway breed ought to have an ideal home. Originated among the mountains and hills of Galloway, accustomed to be out in all weathers, and equally at home on all kinds of fare, from the "bent" of the mountain meadows to the straw and turnips of the lowlands, the Galloway cattle are by nature the cattle for the new Northwest. Over and over again we hear stockmen say, "We must have rustlers." They have tried the Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords with a success which it would be invidious to dispute, but the few who have hit upon the Galloway wear a smile which betokens that they have come upon the real thing at last.

The writer, speaking to a prominent stockman of Western Assiniboia lately about the merits of the Galloway as a ranching stock, he said to me: "I have on my ranch Shorthorns, Herefords and Galloways. It has often interested me much to notice the character of the different herds. After a storm such as we sometimes have, when the cattle are bunched up in some shelter, I would notice that the first to leave for the open would be the shaggy-coated blacks, who would be working their way up against the wind, seeking the open even before the storm was over. At a respectable difference of time and space would follow the Herefords, while the other softer breeds would wait around hivering and hunched up until driven out by the cowboys."

The Hereford certainly comes next to the Galloway as hardy, useful, and thrifty ranch stock; but his being so much in evidence is caused by the breed being older in the country and at present owned by a more numerous and very aggressive class of breeders. The Galloway breeders have a good thing in their stock, but they are a small people and are competing against larger numbers of other breeders. Still they are increasing; the new buyers of Galloways like the breed, and the larger the number of breeders the more rapidly they will increase. Galloways have many advantages. They are a compact class of cattle, hardy, easily fed, and contented on medium fare, but appreciating good stuff when they get it. They do not look large, but that is because they are all meat, and the modesty of their black dress has the effect of making them seem smaller than they are. Everyone knows that the same woman in black has a smaller waist than when dressed in white; so when the black robe is taken

off, the Galloway goes on the scales with as much dead weight as his white or red cousin.

For crossing purposes the Galloway is unexcelled. The progeny of a Galloway cross has the appearance of the original breed, so much so that ignorant or penny-wise buyers often take a cross-bred animal into their herds, because he is so like his father that they cannot tell the difference. This is one of the handicaps to the breed that owners of the pure article must watch for. They must see that they only sell the real thing, and the best of its kind. There is no place for the scrub thoroughbred, and Galloway breeders can do more to popularize the breed by only selling good animals than by giving away all the pamphlets that can be written.

Ranchmen who use Galloway bulls claim that the percentage of loss among their young grade stock is much less than that of other grades, thus proving that the hardness of constitution claimed for them is actually there. A great many who have been using Shorthorn bulls for some years find that it is necessary to get some more compact, short-legged herd of cattle to counteract the legginess which range breeding seems to develop. The Hereford, as has been said before, has been principally in demand for this purpose, but the Galloway is specially adapted to meet the requirements demanded. He has all that the Hereford has, and adds his fine robe, and has the further advantage over his horned competitor that he has a polled head himself and gives it to all his descendants.

The Northwest is able to furnish an immense cattle territory, and if hardness, added to a capacity to produce as much beef as any other breed, is any advantage, then the Galloway should meet with universal favor.

On the agricultural farms in the Northwest, where wheat growing is, and will be for some time, the leading industry, the farmers are learning to combine a certain amount of cattle growing with their grain farming. In these states and territories lumber is dear and labor somewhat scarce and high. The wheat farmer cannot spare the time or money for elaborate attention to the housing of his live stock. Here the Galloway comes in to fill the gap. The pasture that is available suits him well enough in summer, and for winter he prefers an open shed, which is cheap, and if the straw stacks are put up in a convenient place he will rustle a good living. On several wheat farms known to the writer, Galloway herds are kept this way in Manitoba, and no other class of cattle would suit so well in similar conditions.

But while the hardy constitution of the herd is put forward as a special merit, still breeders of Galloways must not forget that their stock do not prefer this kind of cheap living to the better quality demanded by the softer breeds. They can appreciate good living as much as any other breed, and will give as largely increased returns from better care.

It is just possible for Galloway men to harp too strongly on the power of their stock to look after themselves, and they must not forget that to make them attractive to buyers they must spend some time and money in developing them, in addition to talking of their merits and leaving the rest to Providence. We see the owners of Shorthorns, Herefords and Polled Angus keeping their stock before the public by all known means, and we must adopt some similar tactics to keep our stock to the fore. We believe we have one of the very best breeds of cattle, not only for the Northwest, but for any climate; but it is a practical and not theoretical demonstration that will convince the outside public.

Secretary Coburn, of Kansas, says there are more dogs than sheep in his State, and he doesn't like it. Not the only place where this is true.

Keep the cows stabled at nights now that cooler weather has come. Milk comes from comfort as much as from feed, and comfort saves feed.



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If you want a good reliable watch, we will give you a splendid gold-filled case, guaranteed for twenty years, and a genuine 15-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement, for \$12.00. This carries our personal guarantee and protects you in every way. We will ship this watch subject to your approval, and if you are not satisfied will return your money.

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ST. CHARLES, MAN., 1st October, 1902.

W. G. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in testifying to the merits of "Carnefac Stock Food" for weaning pigs. I have found it very beneficial. I have fed it to a number of fattening hogs, only three of which I kept account of their weights. These were farrowed on 14th April, 1902. I fed them in fattening pens until 29th August. Their respective weights were 124, 125 and 135 lbs. They were in fair flesh when I commenced feeding "Carnefac." When I slaughtered them on 30th September their respective weights were 165, 175 and 196 lbs., and dressed about 80% of the live weight. One of the hogs made a gain of 39 lbs. in 13 days, and, judging from the healthy, thrifty condition, I believe they would have kept on gaining more rapidly for a few more weeks, but our market at this season calls for light pork, so I thought better to slaughter them before they became too fleshy.

Yours truly,

F. W. STOREY, St. Charles, Man.

W. G. DOUGLAS,

Manufacturer,

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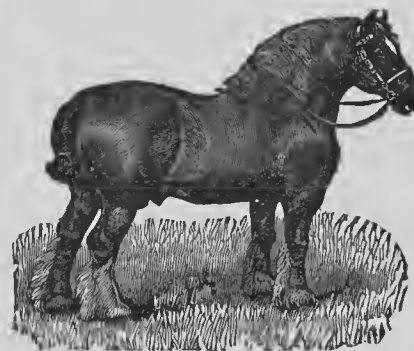
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A number of these horses have been prize-winners in England, at Toronto Spring Show, Toronto Industrial and London Shows.

Catalogues furnished on application, which will give full particulars of sale, pedigrees of horses and how to reach Fonthill.

MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Proprietors, FONTHILL,
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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

D. Allison, Roland, Man., has put up a new barn 46x66 feet this summer. It stands on a 10-foot stone wall and is 16 feet high at the eaves. The stable will hold about 35 head of cattle and 12 horses.

O. H. Swigart, Champaign, Ill., has sold a car load of 20 months' old Galloway steers at 9 cents per lb. live weight. They averaged 1,230 lbs. This is the highest figure for the same class of stock ever got at Chicago.

O. H. Swigart, who showed Galloways at Winnipeg, has got at the Illinois State fair the senior championship of the breed with his bull Druid 4th of Castlemilk, and junior championship with his calf Druid 6th.

Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont., hold an unreserved sale of pedigreed and registered Shire horses on November 13th next. A number of splendid stallions, inares and fillies will be put up. If interested, write for a catalogue, giving full information.

Ruberta, the noted American-bred cow that was champion of the earlier State fairs in the western circuit, has had to give place at the later shows to Hanna's Village Rose, which at the first shows was put below her. Ruberta has had a calf which puts her at a disadvantage as to show form. It was only by vote of the referee that Ruberta got to the top at Indianapolis. She was put second at Louisville, Kentucky, by good judges, and again at Springfield, Illinois, by C. E. Leonard, President of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, who made the awards.

A. R. Douglas, Franklin, Man., writes: "The boar I bought from Phillips Keyes is doing nicely. My other boar is now about 17 months old and weighs over 500 lbs. I am breeding some fine sows now for the spring trade. I have recently sold a boar to each of the following: C. Robinson, Hartney; Chas. Byers, Alameda, Assa.; J. E. Bergey, Rosser; J. Taylor, Minnedosa, and J. S. Armitage, Minnedosa. F. Ashdown, Yorkton, gets a boar and sow; J. A. Douglas, Mount Forest, Ont., a pair of sows; a sow each goes to D. McCurdy, Franklin; Eph. Orr, Franklin, and Richard Grayston, Newdale. I have received great benefit from my 'ad' in The Farmer."

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Inspector, has just completed an extended tour in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, where he has been visiting his inspectors and examining into the work of his department. Owing to the rapid settlement of the country and the great increase in the live stock he finds that some reorganization of the work of his department in the West will be necessary in the near future. He found the range cattle in a healthy condition and in high flesh. The mange, which was for a time a source of great trouble, has disappeared. He found general business rather quiet in British Columbia, though it is recovering and coming out all right. The rapid settlement taking place in Manitoba and the Territories was stimulating business.

The Galloway herd of Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, is now pretty well known all over Western Canada, and deservedly so. Mr. Martin has been a free importer of extra good cattle for a good many years and has bred extensively, sending out to widely scattered buyers bulls that well sustained his breeding reputation. That he is not narrow in his views was shown by his bringing up Mr. Swigart, the well-known American breeder, with a good exhibit of his cattle to win prizes that, but for his coming, would have gone en bloc into his own pocket. Mr. Martin is not satisfied with his home reputation and has imported 13 head of the most promising young animals to be had in Scotland. Part of these were se-

lected by Mr. Martin on his last visit to Scotland, the rest by Thos. Biggar & Sons, whose name is a guarantee for the merit of what they sell. These animals left Scotland on August 23rd, and have since been in quarantine at Quebec. From there they will be shipped to Chicago to take part in the great international show, which will be held there from November 29th to December 6th. Should they get there in safety this lot of cattle will, we feel confident, do their full share in advertising the breed. The bull, Eustace, is 2 years old and is by Golden Age, champion yearling at the Highland in 1897. His dam, Semiramis 29, is a prize cow of much quality and of one of the best families of the breed. She descends from Harden, the ideal Galloway of his day. Eustace has left uniformly fine stock and is Mr. Martin's own selection. Grand Scot, the second bull in this lot, was third in a ring of 150 bulls at the great spring show of Castle Douglas in 1900, and has been used for breeding without any show fitting. He is a compact, low-legged bull of best Galloway character, weighing at shipment 1,902 lbs., and the making of a choice show bull. Perhaps the gem of the lot is Baroness 2nd, first at the Highland in 1901, second at the Royal in 1902, and champion of the breed at Dumfries. Messrs. Biggar say she is the best female of the breed they ever owned, and her sire, Campfollower, 5042, has got more prize winners to his credit than any known bull of the breed. His prize winning offspring are counted by dozens, and they have had championships at the best shows in the world. Mr. Martin has been tempted by a fancy price to part with this cow to Mr. Swigart, who will show her at Chicago. Miss Dolly, half sister of Baroness, is a heifer of large size and fine quality, and, like her more noted sister, was bred by the late James Cunningham, of Tarbreoch. Her sire, Winsome, was a noted bull, and she has never been forced. Barring accidents, she will make a great show cow. Another Tarbreoch heifer, Miss Emily, is a grand-daughter of Campfollower. We have not space to go into the breeding of the rest of the heifers, but several of them have already taken good places at the best prize shows and are supposed to be in calf to Excelsior, the first prize 2-year-old bull at the last Highland show. Mr. Martin has recently sold two young bulls of his own breeding, Masher of Hope, 19050, and Stanislaus, 19059, to Mr. Engemoen, president of the Prout Live Stock Commission Co., of South St. Paul, for use on his ranch at Williston, North Dakota.

We have not advanced the price of our tobaccos. Amber smoking tobacco, Bobs, Currency and Fair Play chewing tobaccos are the same size and price to the consumer as formerly. We have also extended the time for the redemption of Snowshoe tags to January 1st, 1904.

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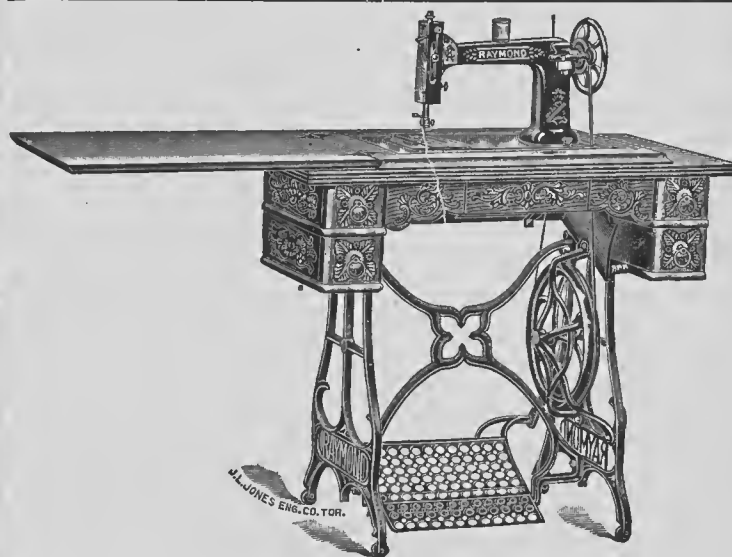
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Partial Paralysis.

Subscriber, Murchison: "I have a two-year-old gelding that has been sick since 1st of August. When I first took him in off the prairie he could hardly walk. All the trouble seems to have been in the hind legs. He was constipated and feverish. Veterinarian ordered linseed oil and some powders and said the colt had an attack of sunstroke. He laid down for three days, when he got up he was very weak and thin. He has been improving ever since in flesh, hair is all coming out and he is very weak in hind legs yet."

Answer.—The worst appears to be over with this case and with care and a little medicine the colt should make a good recovery. Feed him well, giving him enough bran or boiled feed to keep his bowels slightly relaxed. Twice daily give one of the following powders:—Powdered nux vomica one drachm, capsicum ten grains, ferri sulph. exsic. half a drachm, sulphate of soda half an ounce. For one powder, make twenty-four. Keep his skin clean by daily grooming, the hair will grow again as he recovers his health.

Intestinal Worms.

J. H., Calf Mountain, Man.: "I have a horse, four years old, which passes worms about four or five inches in length. He passes them more freely if his bowels are loose. Kindly prescribe."

Answer.—The worms may be removed if the following treatment is faithfully carried out:—Feed the horse on bran mash for a day, no hay, then starve him over night. In the morning give the following drench:—Santonin four drachms, oil of turpentine one ounce and a half, linseed oil one pint. During the day give bran mashes, but no hay, and at night give another pint of linseed oil. The horse must be laid off work for three days, and while purging, given water with the chill off. As soon as purging begins, put him on dry feed again, and keep him quiet until the dung resumes its ordinary consistence.

Ascites or Dropsy.

Subscriber, Alberta: "A three-year-old heifer had calf in May, calf ran with her but did not get much milk. This summer I noticed that she wasn't feeling well, as she held her head close to the ground and held her tongue out. I examined her and found a swelling between the jaws. I rubbed it with turpentine and she seemed to get over it until a week or two ago, I noticed a swelling in front of her udder. I thought the calf had been bunting to get milk. A few days after I found her with the swelling increased right along the belly and up the brisket and then she died. Was it dropsy? I may say she raised very poor calves. She ran out on the prairie with others and was rounded up only now and again."

Answer.—The heifer certainly had dropsy, but what occasioned the dropsy we are unable to say. Perhaps heart disease, liver, or kidney disease. Without a post mortem it is impossible to decide.

Lameness.

J. S., St. Mary's, Assa.: "I have a three-year-old colt which by some means has hurt its rear fore leg; is very lame at times, then again will be a little better. I have examined foot but cannot discover anything wrong. At present the colt cannot bear any weight on the foot, and the leg is slightly swollen from foot to shoulder. Kindly state what may possibly be the matter and how I should treat it."

Answer.—The first thing to do is to locate the seat of lameness, and although a horse cannot speak, he can tell us where the lameness is located in two ways: one is by flinching if the sore place is hurt by the pressure of the examiner's hand, and the other is by the way in which he tries to prevent hurting the injured part when he has to put weight on the lame leg. The detection of the sore spot by pressure with the hands upon the various structures of the leg is a proceeding that can be carried out by anyone, and though after the spot has been located you may still be ignorant as to the structures involved and the best method of treatment, you will be in a position to ask for advice that may be of use to you. Some forms of lameness cannot be detected in this way. The seat of it may be inside the hoof, or deep seated in a joint where pressure of

the hand can make no difference. The foot, however, can be examined by carefully paring out the sole to expose any possible injuries such as corns, punctures with nails, etc. Soreness is also detected by tapping upon it with a hammer, or gently pinching it with the pincers at various points around the edge. In the absence of any positive symptom such as soreness, swelling or heat, we have to be guided in forming an opinion by the way in which the horse uses the lame leg, the position in which he keeps it while at rest, and the mode of action when walking and trotting. Much experience is needed to make one expert at this method of detecting lameness, and it is an art which cannot be explained on paper.

The only symptom you mention which affords us a clue is the swelling of the leg from foot to shoulder. This symptom is seen in some forms of foot lameness, suppurative beneath the hoof from any cause, etc. We would advise you to make a careful search of the foot in the manner described, and apply rational treatment to whatever diseased condition may be found.

Lumpy Jaw.

Subscriber, Thunder Hill, Man.: "I have a valuable cow that has a lump on the under side of her jaw. It appeared first about a year ago. It increased rapidly in size, broke, discharged pus and disappeared. It reappeared again in January last and went away in the same manner again recently. The lump is not attached to the bone, but can be easily moved about by the hand. 1. How can this be cured? 2. Will it affect her milk so as to make it unfit for use? 3. Will it affect the meat if she is fitted for beef?"

Answer.—1. The pot. iodide treatment is usually successful if persevered with. Give one drachm twice a day dissolved in water and mixed in a mash or sprinkled over chopped grain. If a very large cow give one and a half drachms at a dose.

2. No. The disease is a local one and will not affect the milk unless the general health is impaired, as it sometimes is when the disease affects the mouth and the cow cannot feed.

3. No. The meat will be good except under above conditions.

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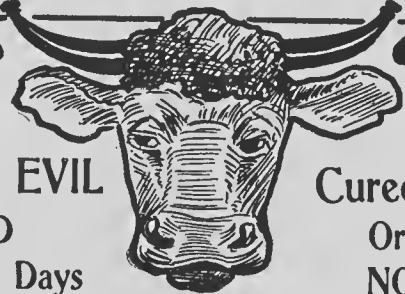
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One 45-minute application of Fleming's Spavin Cure will remove any ordinary spavin, curb, ringbone, etc.

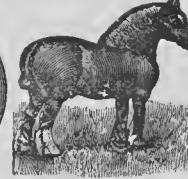
Cerro Gordo, Ill., Feb. 15, 1901.—I applied the liquid as directed, and one application has removed the spavin. It is wonderful how it takes hold so soon.

L. Mellinger.

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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources. All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column. By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them. By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner. Write the letters of all bands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since Oct. 6th issue:—

Impounded.

Balcarres, Assa.—Bay gelding, two or three years old, white patch on forehead, white spot on nose, branded running F with bar above on right hip; brown mare, three years, one front foot white, branded running F with bar above on right hip; bay gelding, two or three years old, branded running F with bar above on right hip; bay mare, four years old, white star on forehead, branded running F with bar above on right hip; bay mare, aged, hell on neck, white hind foot, no visible brand; black gelding, four or five years old, branded RR on right hip; dark iron grey mare, three years old, left hind foot white, no visible brand; dark bay mare, five or six years old, white spot on forehead, branded RR on right shoulder; bay gelding, two years old, four white feet, white star on forehead branded RR on right hip; bay mare, six or seven years old, hohhle marks on front feet, white hind feet, branded running F with bar above on right hip, colt at foot; bay mare, aged, left hind foot white, white star on forehead, branded running F with bar above on right hip, colt at foot; yearling gelding bay, white spot on forehead, no visible brand; brown mare, three or four years old, one white hind foot, few white hairs on forehead, branded running F with bar above right hip. Jno. Morton, S.W. 28, 21, 11w2.

Carman, Man.—One small black pony, ten years old, scar on off leg, a little white on hind foot. Will H. Smith.

Foxwarren, Man.—One two-year-old mare, color chestnut, with two near legs and face white. Fred. Cooper, 24, 17, 28.

Kildonan, Man.—On Sept. 29th, one black mare, with white face, both hind feet white, branded "W.P." on right shoulder, age about 18 years. Wm. Sutherland.

Mclita, Man.—One brown horse, weighing about 1,000 pounds, four years old, branded "J.M.", also one grey horse, about 1,000 pounds, branded "101," about nine years old. Geo. Sheffer.

St. Pierre, Man.—One dark red hull, one and a half year old, with a white spot on the forehead. Joseph Neault, 9, 5, 4e.

Wapella, Assa.—Yearling steer, red and white, no brand or particular marks visible; yearling heifer, almost white, no brand or particular marks visible. William Dalglish, S.W. 16, 15, 33w1.

Lost.

Cotham, Assa.—Light roan mare, four years old, white down the face, 16 hands, branded 7 U C on left shoulder and quarter circle B reversed on right shoulder. \$10 reward. E. J. Bissicks.

Golden Plains, Assa.—A pair of dark iron grey mares, three years old, both animals had leather halters on and are branded thus: P) on left jaw and half circle T monogram on left hip. A. Wilton, 18, 14, 3w2.

Minnedosa, Man.—About 1st September, one black mare, 16 hands, five years old branded on shoulder OV. \$5 reward will be given for information leading to her recovery. Alex. Cameron.

Teulon, Man.—Four red calves, one has a white face; one red and white calf with a small bell on. Four are steers and one a heifer. John Heale.

Estray.

Avonhurst, Assa.—Since September 1st, red muley cow, white under belly; white yearling heifer, few dark spots in front, and spring calf, red, white under belly, both sucking the cow; cow about three years old, red and white spots, no brands on any. Geo. Schick, 4, 20, 16w2.

Bird's Hill, Man.—Since June, two yearling heifers; one red roan and white under belly, split in end of each ear; the other red with some white spots and piece from under right ear. W. Waugh.

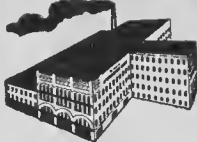
Brancepeth, Sask.—Since about December 1st, 1901, two-year-old heifer, red, branded R on right ribs; two-year-old steer, red with white stripe on back (line back), branded



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CY monogram on right hip. Edward Taylor, Jr.

Fairmede, Assa.—Since September 2nd last, grey horse, branded I-S-I, has surcingle on and halter. D. R. Clements, 2, 13, 1w2.

File Hills, Assa.—Since April last, one hay pony mare, about five years old, branded A on left quarter, had tail banded last year. T. G. Morrison, 2, 24, 11w2.

Hills Down, Alta.—Since about February 1st last, steer, white on forehead, white spot on shoulder, white on breast and belly, white on left flank, white spot on left front leg, white on right hip and white on end of tail. J. S. Ballantyne, 34, 37, 24w.

Lacombe, Alta.—Since last July, cayuse mare and colt, branded L on left shoulder. Jas. P. Kent, 28, 42, 27w4.

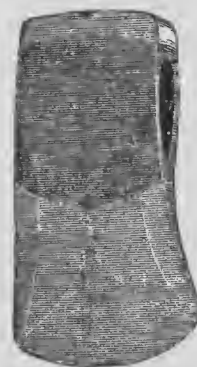
Langenburg, Assa.—Since spring, five steer calves, two heifers, red and white. Casper Buchburgher.

Perley, Assa.—Sorrel filly, about two years old, light mane and tail, white stripes on face. Peter Gunn.

Poplar Grove, Assa.—Brown pony mare, three years old, no brand visible. Miles Hoggarth, 32, 13, 2w2.

Namoo, Alta.—Roan hull, no horns, brand indistinct, if any. A. E. Putnam, N.W. 22, 55, 24w4.

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FALL FAIRS.

Owing to the pressure of harvest work the fall fairs in many cases have been partial failures, while in others the failure was as fleet as it could well be. This has caused a good many directors to look to the summer fair as an alternative, but such a move would throw out the fine exhibits of roots and vegetables to be seen at every fall fair. Directors should study the question carefully before making a change.

Our fairs should be as educative as possible, and in this connection we note that at many fairs the prize tickets are handed out without anything being written on them to tell what they were for or to whom given. It is very unsatisfactory to walk along beside a row of cattle and see the tickets stuck up on the fence, but conveying no information whatever. It is equally annoying when one tries to discover who owns a particularly fine exhibit of roots or vegetables. The director in charge of each department should see that the exhibitor's name and the name of the article he wins a prize on are entered on the prize ticket—whether it is a bunch of carrots or a Clydesdale horse.

Oak Lake.

The fifteenth annual fair at Oak Lake was held on the 10th inst. The weather during the greater part of the day was rather dull and threatening and the attendance was not as good as we have seen in previous years. However, all things considered, the fair was a success.

Horses were not shown in such large numbers as usual, there being little more than a rough entry to take up all the prizes. Mr. Trotter, of Brandon, acted as judge.

Cattle made a fairly good showing, three breeds being exhibited. Shorthorns made the strongest class. In the section for bull, three years or over, G. Gordon secured first place, A. Cameron second. Bull, two years, H. & E. McIvor first. Yearling bull, R. L. Lang first and second. The first place for bull calf over six months went to an entry by Gordon, while a calf shown by A. & J. Chadbourne won the red card as bull under six months and also secured the special prize as the best bull calf under one year. In the class for cows, three years or over, R. L. Lang was able to secure the entire offering of prizes, but in two-year-old heifers an entry by Gordon led the ring, although Lang secured the second and third prizes. In yearling heifers Gordon was able to carry off first and second places, Lang coming in third. Gordon was also able to capture first and third places in the section for heifer calves between six months and a year old; an entry by T. R. Todd won the second prize. H. & E. McIvor were given first and second places on heifer calves under six months; Chadbourne third. The winner of first place in this ring was an exceptionally smooth and even heifer and was good enough to win the special prize for best heifer under one year. Lang won first and Gordon second in the ring for herd of bull and four females. Gordon secured the award for sweepstake bull, but had to take second place to Lang with Manitoba bred bulls. In the class for any other breed, D. McFarlane's herd of Polled Angus and A. Cameron's Herefords were the only competitors. McFarlane secured all the awards except that of second place for bull calf.

In sheep Todd showed a dozen Oxford and got all the awards.

Lang made an exhibit of four Berkshires and secured prizes on all.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, acted as judge of cattle, sheep and swine and did his work well.

In the class for poultry Lang won all prizes for Wyandottes, D. McFarlane for White Rocks, turkeys and geese, and A. Gressie for Barred Rocks.

Dairy products did not make a very large showing. Mrs. Thos. Speers received first for two pound crock, Mrs. Horet second. F. W. Stevenson received the special for 25 lb. crock as well as carrying off many of the other prizes. Misses Mary Sneers and Edna Horet were given awards in the order named for their exhibits in the section for butter made by girls.

Only a small showing of vegetables were made, although this collection included some very creditable exhibits.

Very few entries were made in grains. The display of ladies' fancy work, although not quite so large as usual, was a very pleasing one. Perhaps the greatest attention was attracted by a number of burned tracings in wood and velvet shown by Mrs. Geo. Miller. These were not entered in competition, but were very fine indeed.

Baldur.

The joint fall fairs of Baldur and Belmont was held at the former place on October 4th. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance, everything considered, was good. The stock was exhibited on the commons adjacent to the town, and domestic manufactures, vegetables, etc., were shown in the opera hall. There was not this entry in stock there would have been had the show been held earlier or later in the season, as few people felt like bringing stock out at this particular time of the year, yet in some classes there was competition and in many cases the individual merit of the animals shown was good.

The horses were judged by M. Little, V.S., of Pilot Mound, and the awards were as follows:—Agricultural brood mare—1 & 2 W. Maxwell, 3 Jno. McKenzie. Foal or gelding, two years—McKenzie. Foal of 1902—1 McKenzie, 2 A. W. Playfair. The only stallion shown in the Clydesdale class, Erskine Boy,

2284, was shown by S. Leslie. He is a useful horse, although a little under sized. Brood mare—1 W. Maxwell. Foal, three years old—T. Hall. Foal, 1902—W. Maxwell.

General purpose.—Team in harness—W. Clark. Brood mare—1 W. Maxwell, 2 B. & L. Waite, 3 Clark. Foal, three years old—V. Waite. Foal, 1902—1 W. McKenzie, 2 S. Clark. Best walking team—1 S. Leslie, 2 E. Jones, 3 J. W. Reid.

Carriage Horses—J. Cobbe had out Lord Brova, the English Coach seen several times in Winnipeg, and secured first place. Team in harness—J. I. Campbell. Single driver—1 Clark, 2 J. W. Playfair. Brood mare—V. Waite. Two-year-old—J. W. Reid. Yearling—Reid. Single driver—1 J. Chesney, 2 J. Duncan. Lady riders—1 Miss Chester, 2 Mrs. Percival, 3 Mrs. Curtiss.

The cattle, although not numerous, showed considerable quality. The ewes were made by R. S. Preston, Pilot Mound, and R. H. Ferguson, Glenboro. Shorthorns—Bull, two years old—1 W. Maxwell, 2 Geo. Playfair. Bull, one year old—Geo. Playfair. The cows made the strongest competition, making a ring of seven, and the judges were some time in making awards, finally placing Geo. Playfair 1st and 2nd, A. W. Playfair 3rd. Heifers, two years old—1 A. W. Playfair, 2 Maxwell. Heifer, one year old—1 Maxwell, 2 & 3 Geo. Playfair. Bull calf, under one year—1 Maxwell, 2 A. W. Playfair. Herd—1 G. Playfair, 2 Maxwell. Maxwell secured sweepstakes for best bull of any age with Earl of Plainview, a nice, smooth, low-down roan by F. W. Brown's Lyndhurst 3rd. Competition was not keen in the grade cattle. Dairy cows made the best ring, A. W. Playfair securing 1st and 3rd and A. Shultz 2nd.

A. McQuerry, of Drv River, judged the sheep and swine. C. Olafson had out a bunch of sheep, the only ones, and secured all the awards in that section.

G. Playfair had out a half dozen Poland Chinas and secured all the awards in that section. Berkshires—Sow, over one year—1 G. Playfair, 2 A. W. Playfair. Boar, over one year—1 G. Playfair, 2 A. W. Playfair. Pen, two sows and boar—A. W. Playfair. In Yorkshires Geo. Playfair secured all the prizes except 1st for boar over one year, which went to A. W. Playfair.

There was a very small showing of poultry, the only ones worthy of mention were a nice pair of Black Spanish, a couple of Pekin ducks, three pairs of large geese and a couple of good turkeys.

Grain—Two bushels Red Fyfe—1 A. W. Playfair, 2 Joe Cobbe, 3 B. Benediction. Barley—1 Geo. Playfair, 2 A. W. Playfair. Oats—A. W. Playfair. Collection of grains—A. W. Playfair.

The exhibit of roots and vegetables was fairly good, and some extra choice collections were shown. Potatoes were especially good. There were seven entries for butter, and all were of high quality and received awards.

There was a good collection of fancy work, which attracted a great deal of attention, in fact, the large hall was crowded so that it was almost impossible to squeeze through.

Elkhorn.

The eighth annual exhibition at Elkhorn was held on the 9th, and the day was all that could be desired, but notwithstanding this the attendance did not materialize, and except in the cattle sections there was very little competition.

There were a few good horses out. General purpose brood mare, with foal at foot—1 A. Ewing, 2 N. Caldwell, 3 W. G. Connelly. Best foal—1 Caldwell, 2 Ewing, 3 Connelly. Team in harness—1 Geo. Allison, 2 J. T. Russell, 3 E. Ives.

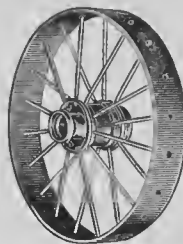
The Shorthorns made a very good showing, and the following are the awards:—Bull, two years old—C. D. Rex. Bull, one year old—1 G. Allison, 2 J. S. Proctor. Bull calf—1 Geo. Allison, 2 Jas. Proctor. Cow, three years old—1 Allison, 2 Rex. Heifer, one year old—1 & 2 Rex. Heifer calf—1 Proctor, 2 Rex. Sweepstakes was given to C. D. Rex for Field Marshal, 33451, a good all round bull, sired by Calhoun and bred by Purves Thompson. In grade cattle Geo. Allison took almost all the awards.

In sheep the awards were as follows: Short medium woolled ram, any age—1 Wm. Montgomery, 2 Jas. Hutchinson. Pair of ewes—1 Hutchinson, 2 Allison. Fat ewes—1 Hutchinson, 2 Allison. Pair of lambs—1 Hutchinson, 2 Montgomery. In the long woolled class Allison took all the awards. The cattle and sheep were judged by Wm. Stephens, of Virden.

In swine J. D. Johnston had the only Poland Chinas shown and received first for each, any age. In grades John Cole and A. B. Clifford divided the honors.

The vegetables made a very good showing and attracted a good deal of attention. Some of the largest vegetables we have seen were shown here. Among those worthy of note were potatoes in which G. F. S. Allison had two firsts, J. Cole one first, E. Ives had a second, and J. T. Russell a 2nd, J. Evans a second. In squash Wm. J. Jeffrey got first with one weighing over a hundred pounds, J. T. Russell second. Turnips were also of good quality and size. Allison was first and Allison second.

The butter was of good quality and competition was fairly keen. The awards were given by C. A. Murray, Provincial Dairy Superintendent, and were as follows—30 lb. crock—1 J. Hutchinson, 2 J. Evans, 3 Allison. 20 lb. crock—1 J. Evans, 2 R. Rogers, 3 Allison. 10 lb. rolls—1 Evans, 2 F. W. Chappell, 3 Allison. 5 lb. rolls—1 Chappell, 2 Allison, 3 Rogers. Fancy—1 Chappell, 2 Allison, 3 Rogers. In granulated butter Evans was the only exhibitor.



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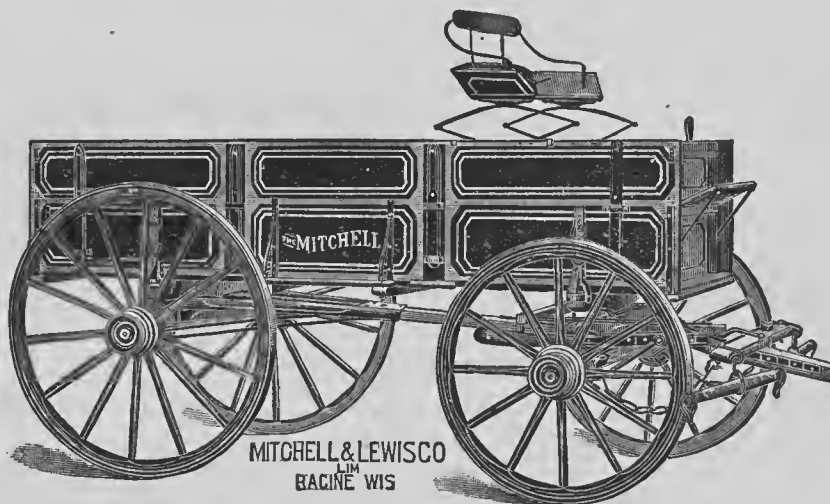
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Cartwright.

This twentieth annual exhibition of the Cartwright Agricultural Society was held on Oct. 3rd, and although the weather was all that could be desired, the attendance was not very large. This, no doubt, was due to this fact that a great many farmers were busy threshing and did not feel like stopping their machines to attend the fair. The society's grounds are close to the town, and last year a commodious agricultural hall was built, the funds being donated by Lord Strathcona. No admission fees have ever been charged either at the gates or into this hall.

The showing of horses was not very strong, in fact, there was little competition in any section, though a few good individuals were out. Henry Blackwell showed the only stallion, a grade one. In heavy drafts Jno. Webster took first place with a useful Clydesdale brood mare, J. M. Gibson second. Filly or gelding, one year—E. C. Watson. Pair in harness—Jno. Wallace. Foal of 1902 had the strongest competition and an exceptionally good colt shown by J. M. Webster easily took first, J. P. Spafford second.

In general purpose brood mares A. McG. Waldie was first, Ed. Watson second. Pair on wagon—Jno. Wallace. Two years—Jas. Gibson, 2 Watson. One year—J. Geo. Jackson, 2 A. McG. Waldie. As in the preceding class, the foals made by far the best showing, there being six entries for the two prizes, J. M. Gibson securing first and Wm. Waldie second.

The class for carriage horses was poorly filled. In single drivers first went to W. Jackson and second to T. J. Ireson. The judges were W. Barrey, V.S., Cartwright, and T. Waldon, V.S., Killarney.

The cattle did not make a very good showing. Most of those shown in the Shorthorn class were in too thin flesh. J. Stancombe secured all awards in this class except a second for aged bull, which went to E. C.

8th, and owing to the good harvest weather neither the attendance nor exhibits were at all to be compared with that of the previous year. From the general conversation it would seem that the directors were in favor of a summer fair for this society another year.

In the horse class there was very little competition, in fact, there was not enough stock on the grounds to receive all the awards. W. Little, V.S., Boisseyvain, and Chas. Seaton, of Deloraine, made the awards.

In the cattle sections there was but one pure bred animal shown, a Shorthorn bull exhibited by Lewis Thompson. This, with half a dozen grade cows and a yoke of old cattle exhibited by S. Thompson, made up the entry in the cattle section. Geo. Morrison, of Hartney, was equal to this occasion and placed the tickets successfully.

In sheep, a nice bunch of Leicesters, shown by John Renton, Jr., secured all the awards in that section. In grades Mrs. Henry Dann had out a dozen head and received all the awards except two prizes, which went to Henry Mitchell.

In swine there was but a couple of wagon loads (not unloaded) shown by Lewis Thompson and G. Mitchell, and honors were about equal. The sheep and swine were judged by Rev. John Greenway, of Crystal City.

In poultry there were a few nice birds, but the showing was very light. A rather good breeding pen of light Brahmas and a couple of pairs of Rouen ducks, a couple of pairs of Pekin ducks, and some geese, were the only things worthy of mention. D. McQuail placed the awards.

James Innis, of Hartney, had very little trouble in placing the awards for grain. Mrs. Henry Dann had the only entries, except in barley and rye, which went to Frank Lovett. We were sorry to see such a poor showing in grain when so much was coming into town that cars could not be got to haul it away.

Richardson. Swede turnips—H. Lloyd, 2 G. Wells, 3 A. Booth. Yellow Aberdeen turnips—1 G. Wells, 2 Richardson. Red field carrots—1 Richardson, 2 G. Wells. White field carrots—1 H. Lloyd, 2 Richardson. Six turnip beets—1 J. Wells, 2 Booth. Table carrots—1 S. Thompson, 2 Geo. Moffatt, 3 Wm. Walker. Two heads early cabbage—1 G. Wells, 2 J. Muir. Two heads winter cabbage—1 J. Muir, 2 Geo. Wells. Peck Yellow onions—1 G. Ellis, 2 Richardson, 3 Moffatt. Peck red onions—1 G. Wells, 2 J. Wells, 3 Richardson. Potato onions—1 G. Wells, 2 Lloyd, 3 Moffatt. Collection garden stuff—1 W. J. Elliott, 2 James Wells.

Although there was not a very large showing of butter, this quality of the exhibit was very satisfactory. The award for 50 lb. package of creamery butter was secured by W. J. Gilroy. 20 lbs. dairy—1 Mrs. F. W. Cross, 2 Mrs. S. Thompson, 3 Mrs. W. Hay. 5 lbs. dairy rolls—1 Mrs. W. Cross, 2 Mrs. Thompson, 3 Mrs. Hay. 2 lbs. table butter—1 Mrs. Cross, 2 Mrs. Thompson, 3 Mrs. Hay. Home-made cheese—1 W. B. Walker, 2 J. R. Walker.

Kildonan and St. Paul's.

This fair is well known for its high quality of its vegetable exhibits and the show of this season fully maintained its past reputation. The last day was cold, which kept away many intending visitors, but still there was a good turnout of friends from Winnipeg and the surrounding country. The society has a spacious and well fitted show room, with a dining hall in the rear. The inside arrangement is a special feature. There are a number of first rate gardeners in this district and the quality of their produce can hardly be beaten anywhere. The awards of the judges on these and similar products from farming competitors in a separate class, would be a valuable object lesson to all who desire a correct ideal of show merit. This style of

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SUMNER, Assa., Oct. 19 (Special).—Mr. Louis Teeny, of this place, was so ill with Inflammation of the Bowels and Kidneys that no one ever expected him to recover. All hope had been abandoned and Mr. Teeny had made his will, fully expecting that he would die.

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This remarkable cure of such an extreme case has created quite a sensation in the neighborhood and many kind words are being said of Dodd's Kidney Pills for the wonderful work they did in Mr. Teeny's case.

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Mr. Teeny himself is very grateful to Dodd's Kidney Pills for his happy restoration.

People in and about Sumner have just about concluded that there is nothing in the way of sickness that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure, and there is scarcely a home to be found in the neighborhood that does not contain a box of this wonderful medicine.

Men, women and children are finding out every day some new virtues in it and it is very interesting to hear them get together and compare notes as to what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done in their various homes.



CHAMPIONSHIP SHROPSHIRE AT THE MEDICINE HAT SHEEP SALE, 1902.

J. A. Turner, Calgary, Alta., with Championship Shropshire Ram Lamb.

C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, with Championship Shropshire Ewe.

Championship Shropshire Ram, purchased by Messrs. Peterson and Turner.

Watson, Jno. Wallace had out a bunch of his high class Hsrefords, well fitted, and secured all the awards in that section. J. McKibbin brought out a couple of Jersey cows, securing first in the two and three year-old sections. Grade cattle had a very light entry, J. McKibbin securing first for a yoke of oxen and Wallace first for a pair of steers. R. McLennan, Moropano, placed the awards in a very satisfactory manner.

Swine—Berkshires—Boar, under one year—1 Jno. Wallace, 2 Ed. Watson. Sow, over one year—1 W. P. Dunciff, 2 E. Watson. Sow, under one year—1 Wallace, 2 Watson. Pen of pigs, boar and two sows—Watson. Yorkshires—Boar, over one year—Jas. Stancombe. Boar, under one year—Jno. Wallace. Sow, under one year—Wallace.

The poultry made but a very light showing, the choicest exhibit being a pen of Light Brahmas, shown by C. Irwin. In Barred Rocks, first went to B. Livingstone, and second to Jno. Wright. Leghorns—1 Livingstone, 2 Stancombe. Pair of ducks—1 & 2 Stancombe. R. S. Preston made the awards in the swine and poultry classes.

The grain was also a light showing, although several thousand bushels were being marketed daily at the local elevators. Two bus. Fed Fyfe—1 S. Chesney, 2 R. Robertson. White Fyfe—Robertson. Any other variety—Chesney. Oats—1 Robertson, 2 Jno. Wallace. Six-rowed barley—1 Robertson, 2 E. C. Watson. Two-rowed barley—Watson. Bushel of flax—1 Chesney, 2 Robertson. Spelt—Jno. Wallace. Collection of grains—Robertson. Peas—1 C. Irwin, 2 Jno. Wallace.

Butter—Twenty pound crock—1 Mrs. Jas. Stancombe, 2 Mrs. R. Robertson. Ten pound crock—1 Stancombe, 2 Mrs. J. W. Daly. Table butter—1 Stancombe, 2 Daly.

There was a nice collection of ladies' work, children's work also made a good showing.

Deloraine.

The twelfth annual exhibition of the Deloraine Agricultural Society was held on the

There were some good exhibits in roots and vegetables, although the collection was small. An extra choice half bushel of New Banner potatoes was shown by Edward Mainard. It was left for the onions to hold the palm of the day, as there were 12 entries, and this was practically the only section in which there was any competition. Swede turnips also made a good showing. John Renton, Jr., and R. White received the awards. In butter there were but five entries. All but one received awards.

Macgregor.

The fair at Macgregor was held on Oct. 14th, and while a good number were present, still the attendance was not large enough to mark the fair as a success. In many classes, however, some really good exhibits were shown, although vegetables made the only exhibit in which there was keen competition.

Shorthorns were the only pure breed of cattle shown, and winnings were made as follows:—Bull, three years or over—1 J. Muir, 2 J. R. Walker. Bull, one year—1 W. Hay, 2 W. Knox. Bull calf—1 J. Muir, 2 Knox. Heifer, one year—1 Hay, 2 Muir. Heifer calf—Muir. A small exhibit was made in grade cattle. Geo. Speers, Macgregor, acted as judge in this class.

Poultry made but a small showing, Wyandottes being the only breed worthy of special mention.

The grain exhibit was not large. The awards for two bushels Red Fyfe were—1 W. Hay, 2 Geo. Moffatt. Two bus. white barley—1 D. Hall, 2 Wm. Cairns. Two bus. white oats—1 J. B. Fox, 2 D. Hall, 3 James Wells. Half bus. timothy—1 W. B. Walker. Spelt—1 Cairns, 2 Hall.

The showing of roots was very good, and made the most interesting exhibit on the grounds. Some of the winnings most worthy of special mention were—Early Rose potatoes—1 John Wells, 2 Wm. Hay, 3 Geo. Wells. Bushel any other variety—1 John Wells, 2 Geo. Wells. Collection of six varieties—1 Jos.

judging pursued year after year is a valuable progressive lesson to the exhibitors, the result being that everything shown is of marked excellence, because nothing else has the ghost of a chance. The wet spring checked somewhat the early growth of most vegetables. There were only a few monster exhibits, but fine quality was the rule all through with both vegetables and field roots.

There was a very full display of ladies' work, both domestic and artistic, Mrs. Angus Sutherland making a tasteful exhibit of painted china work.

The local schools had a special exhibit of penmanship, drawing and wood carving.

The special attractions were—A baby show in which the prize went to the specimen with the greatest scale, irrespective of other points. A tug of war, between the directors and all comers, finished in favor of the directors.

The grain was a small exhibit, no threshing being yet done along the river.

Some good representatives of the Shorthorn herds of Messrs. Lister and Ayeart were present. Lister's Prince Alpine was first. M. Oughton showed Holsteins and had most prizes in the dairy class. Jas. Garvin had prizes for his Ayrshires. Oughton took most of the dairy grade prizes. J. H. Gunn had prizes for both dairy and beef grades.

In the horse classes there was a pretty fair turnout. Messrs. Henderson, D. McIvor, D. R. Morrison, W. Mackay, R. B. Garvin, J. R. McDonald, S. Mizen, W. Hill and J. Batterdine were leading prize winners.

John Oughton had everything in sheep. R. Inch, M. Oughton, and J. Wilson had firsts for swine.

In dairy produce D. McIvor, Jas. Garvin, Mrs. Bushnell and H. O. Ayeart had prizes.

In grain Messrs. Henderson had most prizes. H. O. Ayeart had first on wheat. The honors for field roots were very widely spread and all well earned. In the class open to all comers, Lay Bros., M. Harper, H. O. Ayeart, J. R. McDonald, M. Oughton, A. R.

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Munroe and Thos. Mackay were leading prize winners.

In the gardeners' class, with heavy competition, Lay Bros. and W. F. McIntosh made many successful entries. Other winners were T. Mackay, P. McCalman and P. Johnson.

In the farmers' class for vegetables the most frequent prize takers were G. F. Munroe, D. McIvor, M. Harper and J. R. McDonald.

In the school classes, West St. Paul's, Bird's Hill and East Kildonan divided the honors, the proportion of prizes going in the order named.

Headingly.

The second annual exhibition of the Headingly Agricultural Society was held on Oct. 9th, and in every way was a decided success. There was a good attendance and the competition keen.

In horses Geo. Parker had first for his heavy draft stallion, Ped, and in general purpose John Taylor had first and J. Zart second for stallion. Heavy draft mares with foal at side made a good showing, the awards being: 1 J. E. Jamieson, 2 A. C. Caron, 3 A. Morgan. For foals the order was just reversed. A. Morgan led for three-year-olds and J. Lafleche for two-year-olds and yearlings. Draft teams in harness were led by J. E. Jamieson, 2 A. C. Caron, 3 J. E. Klaholz.

In general purpose Caron led for both brood mare and foal, with S. J. Thompson and Son second for mare and third for foal. In the other section prizes were well distributed. J. E. Jamieson had the lead for teams in harness, Wm. Brown 2nd, and Jno. Taylor, Sr., 3rd.

There was one Standard Bred stallion, shown by J. Taylor, Sr. Road or carriage horses were not out in as large numbers as the other classes. J. and D. Cameron, W. Buchanan, Wm. Brown and J. Taylor, Sr., had the leading awards. J. Lafleche had first for single driver with a dark bay mare possessing great style and action, 2nd went to J. Cameron's speedy mare and 3rd to H. Ross. Wm. Brown had first team and J. E. Jamieson first for best matched team on the grounds.

There was a spirited contest for the prize offered for "the lady that can harness, hook up, drive and unharness a team in the shortest time." It was won by Miss Johnstone, who also carried away the red ribbon for the best lady driver. It was unfortunate that so spirited a contest as the harness and hitching one proved should have only one prize.

There was a fair showing of cattle. In Shorthorns, H. L. McDiarmid had the lead, A. Dawson securing second for three-year-old bull, C. N. Johnstone a second for yearling bull, and Robt. McFee first for bull calf.

S. J. Thompson & Son had a nice exhibit of their Ayrshires forward. Grades, as usual, made a good showing.

A. Rigby and W. H. Husband had forward the only exhibits of sheep, the former having the lead.

In swine H. L. McDiarmid had all awards for Berkshires except first for sow under 12 months, which went to C. Cloutier. In Yorkshires the competition was between S. J. Thompson and H. L. McDiarmid. The awards were—Boar, any age—1 & 2 Thompson. Sow, any age—1 McDiarmid, 2 Thompson. Boar under 12 months—1 McDiarmid, 2 Thompson. Sow, under 12 months—1 & 2 McDiarmid. Misa B. Fowler had first for a nicely fitted pair of bacon hogs, weighing a little over 170 lbs.

The main hall and the vegetable department were well filled with choice exhibits. The ladies of Headingly and surroundings deserve great credit for the beautiful work which they placed before the judges and it was hard for them to decide which was the best.

Pincher Creek.

Pincher Creek Agricultural Society was favored with good weather for their exhibition, which was held on Oct. 3rd. The attendance and the exhibit in the stock classes were not large, there was some good stock shown, notably the herd of Shorthorns belonging to Mead Bros., and the draught horse of John Herron. The latter won first in class and sweepstakes for best draught stallion with his imported Clyde Big Heart. Mead Bros. won the herd and most of the class prizes for Shorthorns, and the sweepstakes for best bull any breed. President Smith had first in aged Shorthorn bulls with Gladstone, bought of Mead Bros., and the sire of the bulls they got the high average price for at last Calgary sale.

The show of roots, vegetables and grains was excellent, and there was strong competition in almost all classes. There were good samples of red and white winter wheat, barley, oats and peat. This district has become noted for its winter wheat, which the pioneers have been growing successfully for ten or twelve years on a small scale, but last year they and the newcomers have gone into the business more extensively. Almost every farm in the district has a field of winter wheat, which is looking beautiful and green now, when everything else is browned with the frost. This is the first year the Turkey Red or Kansas Hard, as it is called, has been grown here. The seed was brought in by the C. P. R. from Kansas, but, unfortunately, there was considerable winter rye in the seed, which did not show much, but it has spoiled this crop for seed. However, some of the more careful farmers went through their crop and cut out the rye, and they have now a good sample, which will probably grade 1 hard or 1 northern.

The prize list is as follows:—Percheron stallion—G. W. Buchanan, W. B. Dobbie. Clydesdale stallion—1 & 2 Jno. Herron.

Stallion and three of get—Jno. Herron. Draft stallion, any age, sweepstakes—Jno. Herron. Draft gelding, two years—1 & 2 Herron. Draft filly, two years—1 & 2 Herron. Draft mare, with foal at foot—1 & 2 Herron. Draft team in harness—A. M. Morden. Light stallion, registered—W. R. Dobbie. Light gelding, one year old—Herron. Carriage team—E. Cook, E. E. Tillotson. General purpose team—T. Craig, M. D. McLeod. Single driver—A. R. Dempster, W. Blagborne. Saddle horse—A. M. Morden, A. H. Lynch-Staunton. Saddle horse, ladies—Miss L. Herron. Boys' saddle pony—Bruce Miller, Charlie Kettles. Girls' saddle pony—May Kettles, Lily Miller. Light mare—C. Kettles, J. B. Miller.

CATTLE.

Shorthorn bull, aged—H. J. Smith, G. D. Plunket. Bull, one year—Mead Bros. Cow, aged—1 & 2 Mead Bros. Heifer—1 & 2 Mead Bros. Herd, bull and four females—Mead Bros. Sweepstakes, best bull any age or breed—Mead Bros. Beef animal—Mead Bros., C. Kettles. Milch cow—G. T. Berry, C. Kettles. Special by Arlington Hotel—Best dairy cow—G. T. Berry. Special by Dr. Warnock—Shorthorn cow, any age—Mead Bros. Berkshire boar—R. Stuckey, Yorkshire boar—C. Kettles. Best sow—1 & 2 C. Kettles.

Killarney.

Killarney held its fifteenth annual fair show on the 16th inst., and while the attendance was not large, nor was any of the classes well filled, still the fair financially was a success, as they would be able to meet all expenditures. The competition was not keen except in a very few sections. The following are the particular ones in the horse classes where there was any competition:—

Heavy draft stallion, two years and over—P. Robertson took first with his Clyde, while J. Marshall took second with his Shire. Brood mare—1 Hysop & Son, 2 J. M. Gibson.

Foal, 1901—1 Gibson, 2 Hysop & Sone. General purpose brood mare—1 F. Finkbeiner, 2 A. Riddle.

In carriage class—Stallion two years and up brought out two of an entirely different type, and the judge would not award the first to either one, holding that one was equally as good a representative of his breed as the other. C. King, Killarney, with a Thoroughbred, and J. Cobb, Baldur, with an English Coach.

The call for single driver brought out the strongest section in the horse classes, there being nine entries. 1 J. W. Jackson, 2 Finkbeiner. Dr. Young, Manitou, placed the awards.

In cattle there were but 21 head on the grounds, but all were pure bred Shorthorns, and were principally shown by W. E. Paull, Hysop & Son and S. Foster. The following are the awards:—Bull, two years old and up, there were three entries, and it took the judges a considerable length of time in placing the awards, which finally went—1 Hysop & Son, 2 W. E. Paull, 3 S. Foster. Two-year-old bull—Foster. Cow, three years old and up. Five fairly good specimens faced the judges in this section and it took them some time to make the selections, which went—1 Hysop & Son, 2 Paull. Heifer, two years old—1 & 2 Hysop & Son. Heifer, one year old—1 Hysop & Son, 2 Paull. Heifer calf, under one year—1 Hysop & Son, 2 Chapman. Bull calf, under one year—1 & 2 Paull. Herd—1 & 2 Paull. Best bull, any age—Hysop & Son. James Strang, Baldur, and Wm. Little, V.S., Boissevain, placed the awards.

In sheep there was but one pen on the grounds, which was not in time to be noticed by the judges. John Tozeland, of Killarney, had out seven Angora goats, for exhibit only, which were very good specimens. They attracted a great deal of attention.

In swine there was but one pair of grades, shown by Robt. Ringland.

The poultry made a very small showing, there being scarcely any competition, and the quality was not what one would expect to see at a show at Killarney. D. McQuaig, Boissevain, placed the awards.

In grains there was also a very light exhibit. G. S. Walker took all the prizes except a second for half bushel Red Fyfe, which went to Mr. McKinnon, and a first to Geo. McCullough for peas and flax.

In vegetables and roots there was not a large exhibit and scarcely any competition, still nearly every exhibit was worthy of a prize.

Butter—Crock or tub, 15 lbs.—1 Mrs. J. W. Daly, 2 Mrs. J. McCorquodale. 40 lb. tub—Mrs. F. Finkbeiner. 5 lb. roll—Daly. 5 lb. brick—1 Finkbeiner, 2 T. L. Richardson. 20 lb. crock, special—Richardson.

The ladies had out a very nice exhibit.

We were sorry to learn that S. Rowe, secretary, was in poor trim, and the management of the fair was left entirely to Geo. McCullough.

DOUBLE CAM BRADLEY STEEL HAY PRESS
One horse can operate it. Very easy for two.
NOT A COG NOR CHAIN ABOUT IT.
Simplest Press Made.
Lifting Jack goes with each Press. Powerful—splits full weight into box car. Tracks with a wagon! 2 horses draw it on common roads.
Has an **AUTOMATIC PLUNGER DRAW.**
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BEEMAN'S NEW PROCESS GRAIN CLEANERS.



BEEMAN & CO.,

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

or
2902 Pleasant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

This is our
Jumbo Cleaner

That proved to be so popular last year with farmers of Western Canada. In fact, our trade was so large that we have now put in a factory at Winnipeg, from where all Canadian shipments will be made in the future.

Positively the only perfect machine for separating wild or tame oats from wheat or barley, as well as for separating cockle, wild buckwheat, mustard, etc., or for separating frosted, sprouted or shrunken wheat, raising the quality from one to three grades on damaged grain, or for perfectly cleaning flax seed. Furnished with our 3-bagger, the only machine packing all three separations, or with our bluestone attachment, which bluestones the wheat as it is being cleaned.

Agents wanted everywhere and special prices made to farmers for the purpose of introduction where we have no agency established. Write at once for catalogue and special prices.

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TO

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WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER, AND

The **Nor'-West Farmer**

FROM NOW TO JAN. 1st, 1904.

Both papers for the balance of this year free. Address all orders direct to The Tribune and compete in their great prize distribution. Address,

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Cattle and Dogs.

New Settler, Magrath, Alta.: "I would like to know if the owner of land not occupied or fenced has the right to chase stock off such land by dogs."

Answer.—No.

Lien Note.

Farmer, Alberta: "I bought a team of horses, paying part cash on them and giving a lien note for the balance. After having them for a while I found out that they were older than the man whom I bought them from told me they were, consequently not worth as much as I bargained to pay for them. If I refuse to pay the full amount of the note, can he take the two horses, or can he just take the amount of the note out of them? Can he compel me to pay the full amount of the note and keep the horses, or can I compel him to take the horses back and return to me what I have paid on them? How can I get out of paying more than the horses are worth?"

Answer.—It would be impossible to answer this question satisfactorily without having full details of the agreement before us, as the answer must depend largely upon the evidence of warranty. In any event you would have to pay your note, as the vendor is still the owner of the horses subject to the conditions in the note. If there was a breach of warranty you would have a right of action for damages for same.

Master and Servant.

Subscriber, Manitoba: "Will you please tell me if a man engaged to a farmer for \$20 a month till freeze-up can leave before his time is out, supposing he does give notice?"

Answer.—No. This would be a breach of his contract.

Note.

Subscriber, Snowflake, Man.: "A loans B the sum of \$28 on straight note. No length of time being stated when note was to become due. The note has now run over a year and B has always an excuse for not paying. A still holds note with B's signature attached. Can A compel B to pay same and what means had A better take?"

Answer.—This is either a note payable on demand or a mere memorandum of indebtedness. In either case A can sue forthwith, as if it is the former, it has been presented many times, and if the latter, it is a claim and valuable only as evidence.

Livery Stable.

Subscriber, Man.: "A runs a livery and feed stable. B has his horse fed and stabled for so much per month. B trades horses with C and C takes lien note against B's horse for the difference in the trade. 1. Can A hold the horse which B now owns for the whole account? 2. If not, what steps should A take to secure his pay?"

Answer.—1. No. He can hold it for the account for feed for the horse now being fed. 2. He can proceed in the ordinary way by suit in the county court.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Baron's Pride, imp., herd bull. Eight young bulls for sale, also Al B. P. Rock Cockerels.

Wanted—Young married man at once, for a year, thoroughly experienced in farm work. For particulars address E. A. Hutchings, Elva., Manitoba. 20-21

For Sale—20 Shorthorns, choice bred bulls, cows, and helpers in calf, herd bull, sired by Guardsman (imported). Wm. King, Oakley Stock Farm, Fork River, Dauphin, Manitoba.

For Sale—Litter of Tamworth pigs, ready for delivery on Nov. 1st, also Silver Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.00 each. Ed. Brown, Bois-Sevalin, Man. 20

Married Couple (2 children) want situation on farm. Experienced, highest references, able to take charge. Apply, stating wages, Cernegle, Griswold, Man. 20

For Sale—Five hundred acres rich, fertile land in the famous Okanagan Fruit Valley, near Lord Aberdeen's ranch, Vernon, British Columbia. Two hundred acres is natural prairie, now under cultivation, splendidly adapted either for fruit or general farming; running water upon it which may easily be used for irrigation, if desired. Good shipping facilities, Canadian Pacific Railway Station at Enderby within six miles. For full information address Wm. B. Steele, Hullcar, B.C.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn hony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease, always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk.

I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly.

I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway.

If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 72, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

GREAT PRIZE OFFER

Publishers of The Weekly Tribune Giving Free to Subscribers Prizes Aggregating Over Two Thousand Dollars.

The publishers of The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune are this season offering their subscribers absolutely free of charge over Two Hundred Prizes, making a total value of over Two Thousand Dollars.

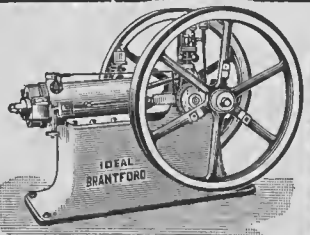
They are giving away to subscribers who estimate upon the number of letters of the alphabet and figures contained in the Speech from the Throne, which will be read at the opening of the next session of the Dominion Parliament, the magnificent and costly prizes which are announced from week to week in the Weekly Tribune, and which number in all over 200, and aggregate in value over two thousand dollars. The one making the nearest correct estimate of the exact total of the letters and figures in the speech will receive the first prize, which is a magnificent upright Morris piano valued at \$375; the second nearest, the second prize, which is one of the celebrated six-foot cut Massey-Harris self-hinders; the third nearest, the third prize, which is a handsome piano-cased Organ, and so on throughout the entire list of magnificent prizes, which embraces watches, stoves, plows, silver tea sets, bedroom, dining room and parlor suites, hooks, etc., etc.

All those competing must remit with their estimate one full year's subscription to The Weekly Tribune. New and renewal subscribers will compete on the same basis. The contest will close one week before the next session of parliament opens, so that there will not be the slightest chance of any subscriber having in advance the least knowledge of the contents of the Speech from the Throne that will open the house.

The last four Speeches from the Throne contained 3,211, 5,166, 3,795 and 4,538 letters and figures respectively.

What is your estimate of the number of letters and figures of the next speech? Figure it out, or guess at it, and send it in with your subscription and you have a chance of winning one of the magnificent prizes. See The Weekly Tribune for full particulars and estimate blanks. The Weekly Tribune is supplied now to the 1st of January, 1904, for One Dollar, or The Weekly Tribune and The Nor'-West Farmer are given from now to January 1st, 1904, for \$1.75, and every subscriber has the same chance of participating in the great prize distribution. Address all orders to The Tribune Publishing Co., Winnipeg.

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Economical, always ready, easy to start and durable.
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You need one of each for the FEATHERED FOWL and BIG GAME. Each pays its own way, and affords sport besides.

Our Catalogue gives you a large choice at prices to suit every buyer.

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GREAT
**FUR
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and Price List
now ready.

If you want to get
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If you are desirous of procuring a Piano, Organ or Sewing Machine write us for our fall catalogue.

We are agents for the celebrated Heintzman & Co. Pianos, Bell Pianos and Organs, and Dominion Pianos and Organs, also the New Williams and New Goderich Sewing Machines.

Our terms are made to suit the purchaser, monthly, quarterly or yearly.

Several slightly used Pianos and Organs at bargain prices.

J. J. H. McLEAN & CO.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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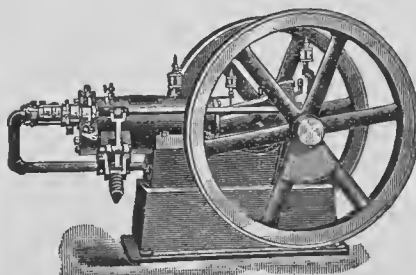
WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

The
"Howe"
Gasoline
Engines

Made by the same people who make the celebrated Howe Scales.

Over 30 of them sold in Manitoba this season.





The Canadian Cheese Trade.

The belief is gaining ground, says the Montreal Trade Bulletin, that the make of cheese in Canada this season is not as large as that of 1901, the impression that it was larger being based upon the increased exports to date over those of the same period last year. The fact is there has been a better demand from Great Britain this season than during the same period last year, and, consequently, the cheese has gone forward more freely, and less stock remains on this side. The larger exports from Canada this season appear to have misled English buyers into the supposition that the larger exports indicated a greatly increased make; but it now seems probable that the production up to date is not as large as for the same period last year. Of course, it is difficult to say what the October and November make will be. We hear a great deal from factorymen about the great falling off in the make in certain sections; but in others there has been only the usual fall decrease. As regards prices it must be admitted that they are pretty high, having crossed the ten cent line into what has been termed dangerous territory. But as one of our largest English buyers, it is said, has been scooping in the curd around 10½c., others in the trade have come to the conclusion that that figure is all right this time, as the buyer referred to is usually well posted on the situation by his people on the other side. This may be all true enough, but it is also a fact that money has often been lost when prices here have gone over 10c. in the fall. The Liverpool public cable, nevertheless, appears to be slowly but surely following the advance on this side. Notwithstanding the high prices paid at country points, 10½c. to 10¾c. was all that could be had in this market up to within the past day or two for finest Western.

Aeration Improves the Quality of Milk.

In last issue was given the results of a test of the keeping quality of the butter exhibited at the Minnesota State fair. As stated in last issue, the butter was judged twice, the first time ten days before the fair and the second time during the fair. H. J. Rosenau had the highest score at the first judging, having 97½ points. Though he lost first place in the second scoring, it does not invalidate what he has to say about the value of an aerator in improving the quality of the milk from the farm. He supplied each patron of his creamery with an aerator. The milk is sent to the creamery to be run through a separator, and he has the following to say in the Elgin Dairy Report of the use of the aerator by his patrons:—

"The patrons of the creamery have raised the standard of their milk which has assisted greatly in raising the standard of the butter. It is very noticeable that the grade of milk is above the average. The dairy inspector told me the milk brought to our creamery was excellent and much better than that brought to many creameries where he had inspected milk. At the time the patrons were furnished with the aerators and directions for caring for milk it was impossible to skim over 18,000 lbs. of milk with the three separators without closing down to clean the separators. At the present time we are not compelled to shut down at all to clean separators when skimming milk, and this summer we have separated over 36,000 lbs. at one run. The separators are in good trim for separating milk even when we are through skimming. I can state with assurance that the milk gives up more butter fat and

tests higher than before, hence the increased yield well repays patrons of the creamery for their trouble using the aerator."

Handling Frozen Cream.

The following account of how frozen cream from the hand separator is handled in Finland may be of interest to farmers here. The article is from an English dairy journal. From the account an ice cream freezer would about fill the bill, provided there was proper facilities for carrying the half-frozen cream on the railway or in the cream gatherers' wagon. The account is as follows:—

"It may interest your readers to know that in Finland this is practiced with considerable success. I have seen cream arrivals at the dairy, practically a solid frozen mass after being five days in transit from the farm to the dairy. This system of sending frozen cream, instead of milk, to the dairy, is a good one, as it saves carriage. The cream is refrigerated in the following manner at the farm. Nearly every farmer has a separator. The cream is run into the can in which it will make its journey. This can is placed in a specially designed wooden tub and small pieces of ice packed closely around it. Over this ice a common kind of coarse salt is sprinkled which intensifies the cold. A careful record of temperature, both of the freezing mixture and the cream, is kept. During the process the cream is kept stirred from time to time until the required degree of cold is reached.

The trains are provided with special cars to take the cream. The temperature of these cars is capable of being lowered or raised, according to the time of year. The cans of refrigerated cream on arrival at the dairy are first weighed, then graded, as we would butter. The qualities are usually 1st and 2d and 3d. After grading, the tins are placed in the thawing room. Great care is required not to thaw too quickly. When the necessary temperature is reached, the cream is taken to the ripening room, and after this the process of butter production is the same as in any dairy. It is not recommended that cream should be frozen solid, as the resultant butter is not of such a good quality as from the semi-frozen article. The cans used vary in size from a pint to five gallons. They are very strongly made and capable of being easily cleaned. The smallest farmer in Finland has his hand separator."

A little cheese factory at Bentley, near Lacombe, is reported as making 3,000 lbs. a week.

Jas. Dangerfield, of the Olds creamery, will after this rustle in the Territories as travelling agent for the De-Laval Separator Co.

There are now 9,242 creameries in the U. S., of which 2,018 are in Wisconsin. Over 40,000,000 lbs. of butter were made by the cream-gathering plan.

Alex. Scott, who for the past three years has had charge of the Morris creamery, has left to accept a position with the C. N. Railway as pump inspector.

Minnedosa creamery has just closed down with a good season's make of 45,000 lbs. The patrons averaged 14 cts. per lb. The wet spring and bad roads spoiled the early part of the season.

In the government illustration curing rooms, of which there are four in Ontario and Quebec, a thin coating of wax is put on each cheese. Thereby the surface is protected from mould; and shrinkage has been much less than formerly. In one test case the shrinkage of an unwaxed cheese in the ordinary room during one month amounted to 2 pounds 4 ounces, whereas the shrinkage of an unwaxed cheese in the government cool curing room amounted to 1 pound 12 ounces, and the shrinkage on a similar cheese which had been coated with wax and put in the government cool curing room was only 8 ounces.



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The U. S. Gets More Cream,
which means more Money to the user ;
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which means still more money to the user ;
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which means more money still to the user.

These and other points of superiority described in our catalogues make

THE U. S. SEPARATOR THE MOST PROFITABLE TO BUY.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

There is no duty on U. S. Separators shipped into Canada.

The Dairy S.

When the dairy alphabet is written, the letter S will stand for three things—Simplicity, Satisfaction, Sharples.

They all mean the same thing:

Sharples

Tubular Dairy Separators.

The simple separator—free from complicated parts—easy to turn and easy to clean.

The satisfactory separators—getting more cream of better quality—yielding a 6% greater profit on your investment than any other separator.

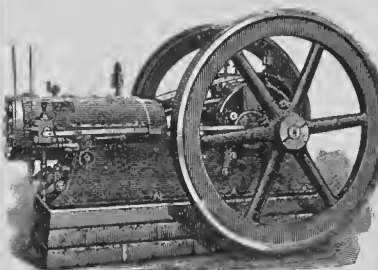
Our Business Dairyming Book No. 128 explains how and why, but our separator tells its own story better than words can.

You may try it and then decide whether you want it or not.

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Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.
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PORTABLE FOR THRESHING

Every Engine guaranteed to do its work. Write for Catalogues and prices.

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For Table and Dairy

Rice's Salt is pure ; it has the best grain ; will not cake in the package ; is the best salt both for table and dairy.

Because it is correctly, scientifically made.

If you are not now using Rice's Salt, a trial will prove what we claim for it.

R. & J. RANSFORD,
Sole Manufacturers, Clinton, Ont.

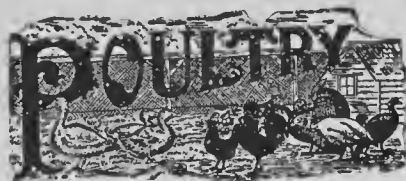
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Sunshine Route to California

NO SUNDAY TRAVEL

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has resumed its famous Sunshine Route, through Pullman Tourist car service, St. Paul and Minneapolis to Los Angeles and San Francisco. Leaves Twin Cities every Tuesday morning, due Los Angeles 8.00 a.m. and San Francisco 6.00 p.m. following Saturday. The very best service and attention. For full particulars, write W. B. DIXON, N.W.P.A., C. M. & St. P. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



The Plymouth Rock.

A walk through the suburbs of a city, town or village, or in the more remote homes of the farmers, will discover to the pedestrian numerous flocks of domestic fowls. Should the pedestrian be versed in poultry lore he will recognize the majority to be of the Barred Plymouth Rock variety. This breed of bird has long been styled "the American Idol," and it is worthy of all commendation and praise. Its popularity is attested by the space devoted to the breed at every exhibition and to the crowd of admirers it draws.

"Whence came they?" (And I was going to ask, "Whither go they?" Had, in fact, but an irreverent small boy said, "To pot," so I refrain).

It is always an interesting phase of a question to know its genesis. As we now know them, the Barred Plymouth Rocks were first bred by Mr. Spaulding, of Putnam, Conn., U. S. A., about 1808 to 1869, and were first shown by D. A. Upham, of Worcester, Mass., in the latter year.

The crossings that were used to produce this breed were confined to the Single-Combed Dominique male and Black Java and Black Cochins females. Later other breeders entered the ring, and birds of various makes, shapes and colors were produced, the result of crossing Black Spanish, White Cochins and Dominique; White Birmingham, Black Java and Dominique, and other crosses, in which Gray Dorkings and Buff Cochins were used. From 1869 to 1879 was a stormy time in the Plymouth Rock world. Every breeder was fighting for the recognition of his type, but concessions smoothed the way to fixing a uniform type such as we know to-day.

The originators of this breed were in search of a general purpose fowl, a bird that could lay eggs of fair size and in large numbers; that would mature early and provide a marketable carcass when killed. The Plymouth Rock comes up to this requisite in every respect.

As the barred variety grew in popularity it could hardly be expected they would have an undisputed field. "Sports" from the barred being available, the white and buff followed as a natural sequence.

"Shape makes the breed," "Color the variety," and whether one selects the barred, white or buff, the same formative characteristics apply. Body of medium length, broad, deep and full, with a broad, deep and well-rounded breast, strong shanks of medium length, and with strong yellow legs set well apart, beak yellow, rich bay eyes, bright red face, combs and wattles; aptly describes the contour of the American poultry idol.

It is not the intention to deal with them from a fancier's viewpoint, but as a farmer's fowl. They are one of the very best breeds, rivaling those of the Mediterranean class in heavy egg production. They are fair sitters and good mothers. The young mature early and will stand a lot of forcing. As mature birds they make the poultry dealer's ideal fowl, weighing from 5 to 7 lbs. dressed.

There is an inclination in the large poultry yards in the States to favor the white and buff varieties in place of the barred when choice dressed birds are wanted. The dark pin feathers of the barred birds (unless great pains and much time is used in plucking) does not produce the best looking carcass, and to reach the choice markets this must be considered. While the buff and white, having a light or white pin feather, it does not show in the same way if left in.

Further, for the farmer, who knows little and takes less interest in fancy points, the solid colored birds are less trouble to breed in order to keep their

color. In the selection of breeders of the solid color birds great care must be taken, and frequently an otherwise good bird has to be turned down because of some defect in its plumage. But in the barred variety this is intensified. The "standard" calls for the color of both male and female to be identical — "body color bluish gray, barred with narrow parallel lines of a dark blue that stop short of a positive black"—the barring "showing the entire length of the feather."

Get this color firmly in your mind's eye. Then examine your Barred Rocks for the royal blue, ye Barred Rock men; not a trace of brown or black-brown — blue and barred to the skin.

In order to get this coloring the greatest care has to be taken in selecting the breeding stock and raising the young chicks and birds, that the ordinary farmer (apart from the farmer fancier) has not the time or inclination to delve into the intricacies of double mating to produce his males and females. Much discussion along this line has been and will be indulged in favoring single and double mating, but it is generally acknowledged that double mating is necessary to produce a fair percentage of desirable birds of the barred variety.

Hen vs. Cow.

One great thing in favor of poultry raising is the comparative ease with which it can be done. Think a minute of the drudgery necessary to make a pound of butter for sale, and then compare that with the labor required to market a dozen eggs which would give the same returns.

To be sure, there is a time in the year when closest attention is needed to make a success of raising poultry of any kind, but when that time is over the marketing of poultry or gathering in the eggs is very easily done and requires no great amount of time.

Scratchings.

Continually moving hens from one pen to another stops their laying.

Kerosene (coal oil) your roosts, upper and under side, once a week.

The scratching room is a necessity if the best results are to be had in winter.

It hardly pays to doctor a sick fowl, unless you know what is the matter with it.

A full egg basket, provided the basket is large enough, means plenty to eat and plenty to wear, along with some luxuries.

Estimate six square feet for each hen in a laying house. Thus a house 10x12 feet will comfortably accommodate about twenty hens.

If you are desirous of building up an egg business, never try to market mussy or dirty eggs, nor eggs of irregular sizes. Clear eggs of equal size and color are the cream of the egg market.

Early pullets should be put into the quarters they are to occupy in the winter. Should they begin laying and are moved to new quarters they will stop laying.

The best time to start breeding is by selecting early and well, then by culling hard and often. Remember, one good pen is better than two average or mean ones.

To get the highest class of "strictly fresh eggs," keep the male birds from the hens. The eggs will then be infertile and so keep longer. The hens will also lay heavier.

Keep the fowls tame. The poultry man, whose fowls run and hide when he comes about, has no business in the poultry industry. In fact, we don't see how he can be in it at all, and don't believe he will stay in it very long—they are counted in with the failures. The contented hen is the one that is profitable.

Any breed of fowls that is carefully and systematically bred for egg production can be made to produce good layers. But the individual specimens must be bred along the right line.

If your hens are not in their winter quarters, you have no time to lose in housing them. A month at least is required by laying hens to accustom themselves to new quarters, and the same is true of pullets.

A large amount of animal food should be fed the fowls during the moulting season, because at this time of the year the growing feathers require the nitrogenous matter that meat supplies most readily and cheaply.—Profitable Poultry Farming.

Last spring Ira Stratton, Stonewall, commenced breeding Buff Orpingtons, having secured a pair of birds and several settings of eggs. He now has a couple of dozen fine, strong, healthy chicks. He has also about the same number of Black Langshans. He intends making a specialty of these two breeds.

Which is the most important, feed or breed? By proper feeding the mongrel can be made very productive, and by improper feeding the best breed will become unproductive. But by proper feeding the greatest production is obtained from the best breed. Moral—Breed is of great importance, but feeding of greater.

An English poultry fancier has a new idea in egg storing. An egg when it is laid, he points out, is a wet egg (i.e., the shell is wet), and he argues that the longer an egg is kept wet, the fresher it will remain. Eggs are made stale by dry-storing. If, he avers, all eggs were wet-stored the day they were laid, such a thing as a bad or even an indifferent egg would become a novelty—a curiosity, instead of being an everyday article of commerce.

There is a shortage of turkeys for Thanksgiving in Ontario. The date coming about a month earlier than usual has caught the turkeys unfitted for market. Besides this the unusually wet spring was very hard on the young poults, causing the death of thousands of them, so that altogether likely there will be somewhat of a scarcity. This will affect buyers for the English market, as they will be unable to fill orders. Last year they sent 1,000,000 lbs. of turkeys to the British Isles.

G. Wood, of Holland, places with us an advertisement of his Barred Plymouth Rocks. He has had good success with his fowl this season and claims to have some extra fine pullets and cockerels. Mr. Wood is devoting his whole energy in poultry breeding to Barred Rocks and says he is bound to have them good. He means to be on top of the heap, and as an indication that he is getting there it is only necessary to mention that he won the silver cup that was given as a special for the best pair of Barred Rocks at the last Winnipeg Industrial.

ROCKS! ROCKS!

Barred Plymouth Rocks of the celebrated Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass., strain. I have some extra fine pullets and cockerels for sale this year, and one pen of imported birds. I breed nothing but Barred Rocks and am bound to have them good. I received silver cup at last Industrial. Write me.

G. WOOD, Holland, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man.

Breeder of Exhibition B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes and B. B. Red and Golden Duckwing Game Bantams.

Won 1st on B.P. Rock cockerel, 1st on hen, three first and one second on Bantams with four entrants. Twenty of my last year's breeding hens for sale at \$1.50 each, in lots of three or more. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

Des Moines Incubator,

{The BEST and the CHEAPEST

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.
Poultry's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.
O. ROLLAND, 373 St. Paul St., Montreal
Sole Agent for Canada.

LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

Say! Did you see Wood's stock at the Exhibition? They were there, and won 36 prizes, also silver cup for best breeding pen on exhibition, 44 pens competing, and silver medal for best collection of poultry, and two diplomas. Some choice breeding birds for sale of the following varieties:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. The above stock has a prize record unequalled. Address—



GEO. WOOD,
Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

THE FARMERS' BIRD.

SPECIALTY:

HEAVY EGG LAYING.

I have a few old breeders yet for sale. Young stock after 1st October. Six prizes from seven entries at the Winnipeg Industrial is an indication of the quality of my stock.

Agent for the Iowa Incubator and Brooder.

Agent for the W. J. Adam Bone Cutters and Mills.

Write me your wants and get prices.

J. E. COSTELLO, P.O. Box 273, Winnipeg
Yards, St. Vital, Man.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

As the hatching season is over, now for young stock. S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, also Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs, all pedigreed and bred from prize-winners. Young stock in Berkshires and Yorkshires, both sexes, for sale.

Fox Terrier pups from imported stock and blue winged Turbit and checkered Homer pigeons. Write for prices.

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Manager Imperial Farm,
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Our BARRED ROCK Chicks are fine blue-barred to the skin. If you want

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK
Write for descriptions and prices.

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ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man. Silver Wyandotte Specialist

BEAUTIFUL Silver Wyandottes, EST in CANADA (not Manitoba only BUTTERFIELD (Judge) said so. USY and blithesome BUSINESS fowl; the kind you want. MOUNTIFUL layers of brown eggs. RED in line for seven years.

VIRIDEN DUCK YARDS
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
200 young birds for sale, better than ever. They must be sold because I have not room to winter them. Agent for Cybers Incubators, Brooders & Supplies. Write for prices and Catalogue.
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

R. DOLBEAR, Commission Agent for Farmers only.
Strictly fresh eggs, live and dressed poultry sold at highest prices. Address—
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FOR
PARTRIDGE COCHINS AND BARRED ROCKS
TRY
A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

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All advertisements estimated on the square line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 174 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment it might not give the correct date because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you "paid up" to the end of 1903? The label will tell you. If not, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 20, 1902.

PRAIRIE FIRE GUARDS.

Most destructive prairie fires have visited many portions of the West, and an outcry has been raised by the political press and the "man on the soda biscuit box" against the railway company and government for neglect to plow fireguards in time. The Nor'-West Farmer is invariably distinctly on the ranchers' and farmers' side when the interests of those much-abused individuals are being neglected, but there are times when sympathy is out of place and when plain talking becomes a necessity in the public interest, and we do not propose to shirk our duty in that respect.

In the past the railway company has probably made the best possible attempt to get efficient fireguards plowed in order to confine prairie fires started by locomotives. Suffice it to say that these attempts were far from satisfactory to the ranchers, and that, as a matter of fact, fires escaped continually and much valuable country was burnt and loss of life and property occurred. In order to remedy this state of affairs the Territorial Government made a proposition to the company to pay a certain percentage of the cost of these guards and to assume entire charge of their construction on the understanding that a more efficient guard be plowed a greater distance from the railway line than hitherto. The proposal was not entirely

satisfactory to the company, but after some gentle pressure on the part of the Railway Committee of Parliament, an agreement between the two parties was formally entered into and the Government during the present year assumed the responsibility for constructing fireguards along the railways in the ranching districts of the West.

This is how the matter stands, and apparently no difficulties should now arise. But the problem is evidently not solved as yet. Tenders were called in due course for plowing these guards as per specification, and in many of the most important districts absolutely no offers were received, and while ranchers and farmers have been condemning the authorities unstintingly the Government has had almost to implore the people interested to take small contracts, in order that their own range and property might be protected and for which generous payment has been going a-begging. After making every allowance for shortage of help and a busy season on the farm and ranch, we still think that sufferers by recent prairie fires have in many cases only themselves to blame, and we bespeak more generous support in the future for any organization, be it a government or a company, that undertakes a task of that kind depending upon the class of people whom it is sought to benefit for the necessary labor at the highest rate of payment going.

TORONTO INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

In another part of this issue will be found a pretty lengthy account of what has been done by Warehouse Commissioner Castle and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in reference to Toronto inspection of western wheat.

It will be well for our proper understanding of the subject that we should in the first place explain what Toronto inspection means. It started in this way. When the present Grain Inspection Act was being framed the Eastern grain men objected to Winnipeg and Fort William inspection being made final and binding upon them. They argued and with considerable show of reason that a cargo or single car of wheat might from delay in transit and other causes go "off" in some way or other and arrive proportionately lower in value than the article they had bargained for. In deference to this contention provision was made in the General Inspection Act of 1899 for a re-survey of doubtful cars, but with, as was then thought sufficient security that in no such case should the original grading be raised and in any case that the original certificate granted under Western inspection should be surrendered to the inspector and the identity of the car in this way ensured.

But in some way yet to be accounted for it has turned out that wheat sold in England "under government grading" was occasionally found inferior to the samples deposited by the Government of Canada at the various British Exchanges. Liverpool seems to have first caught on to this, for they asked to have, and were provided with, samples, sent, not as was the case with other exchanges, through the Lord High Commissioner at London, but direct to themselves. Putting two and two together, it was found that though wheat bearing a Western certificate always came up to standard, some lots did not, and the faulty ones always bore the Toronto or other eastern certificate.

This circumstance has been known to the Western grain men for some time. Perhaps the first man to locate it distinctly could be named, and the step taken to rectify the trouble was to send Mr. Castle over to the British Grain Exchanges to find out what he could about this as well as other points of interest to the grain trade. As his report shows, the Liverpool men were already alive to the situation and meant to take steps to clear up the trouble. At Glasgow a sample came up that had been sold graded "under government inspection," but sold at a shilling per quarter under the regular quotation.

The buyer found on closer examination that the bargain was no bargain at all, more like a sell in fact, for it contained inferior wheat. A sealed sample of this wheat and another of Western inspection were sent over to the Government Survey Board with the result noted in Mr. Castle's report.

The Department of Trade and Commerce naturally felt some difficulty in handling a case in which only general charges had been made, and asked for more specific proof. This the Winnipeg Survey Board do not see their way to go into. What they are after is to make sure that the same thing shall not happen again. That there has been irregularity somewhere, if not something worse, the experience of British buyers makes perfectly plain. But the Winnipeg Board regard the exposures made already as sufficient warrant for their calling on the government to take immediate steps to prevent a repetition of the abuse.

It is not to be understood that the inferior quality of wheat is thus palmed off "under government inspection" has been of very great amount, and the English buyers are now getting alive to the trick, and consequently are more wary. But "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion," and the scandal must be put down if the reputation of our grain is to be fully maintained. Our wheat, sold under Western inspection, satisfies the buyers and is steadily quoted above Duluth of the same grade. But that is no reason why, under any possible pretext, inferior stuff should be palmed off on an unsuspecting buyer as having been graded anywhere in Canada under government authority. Western grain men are up in arms against the paltry fraud, as its natural and necessary tendency is to lower the reputation both of our wheat and of the government under whose apparent authority it is done.

It must be clearly understood that in no case is there even a suspicion that the two highest grades have ever been tampered with. Our impression, based on careful consideration of all the evidence within reach, is that certificates of No. 2 northern have been obtained for mixed lots, partly scoured wheat, that went out from Fort William as "cargo samples," and that even of that the amount was not large.

The evidence of the integrity of the higher grades all through, whether going out from Canadian or American ports, is made still more clear by this exposure, and we have no doubt that before long Toronto inspection, as it affects any grade of export wheat, will soon be a thing of the past.

Since the above went to press the Toronto exporters have published a very emphatic protest against the charge that Toronto inspection is in any way more lax than the law requires, and have instructed the secretary of their board to write to Ottawa for particulars of the cargoes alleged to have been erroneously inspected. They allege that no complaint has ever been made to them of the quality of their shipments.

In justice to the Toronto inspector, who has not yet been heard from, it should be noted that inspection from the elevator on to the ship at Portland is a part of the routine of export trade, and it will be the wisest course to wait further light before any attempt is made here to indicate the source of the evil complained of.

ARBITRATION DEMANDED.

The whole of the continent of North America, and we fancy Europe as well, views with a feeling of relief the announcement that the strike in the Pennsylvania coal districts is in a fair way to be ended and the differences submitted to arbitration. It has been a remarkable strike, not only for its duration, nearly 160 days, and the number on strike and out of employment, 183,500, while the number of women and children affected numbered nearly 400,000. The public at first watched with interest the struggle, but as it progressed interest turned to fear and alarm as the price of coal went up and

the pinch of want and cold began to be felt in every home in North America. The question was naturally asked "Why should everybody be compelled to suffer because the operators of the mines and the miners can not agree?" In modern civilization we have become so interdependent on account of our wonderful transportation facilities that a strike like the present one, or a big railroad strike, works untold loss and suffering, and sometimes where least expected. These large companies have been built up under favorable legislation, and they have been protected in their privileges, but they seem to fail to see that they have no right to monopolize the advantages of their position. The public is long suffering, but there is a limit to the extent to which it will permit protected servants to ignore its interests. Such companies would do well to observe the signs of the times. The public cannot, and will not, stand by and see such struggles as this last strike continue and then pay for the cost of keeping the troops necessary to maintain order, etc.

We firmly believe that good will come out of this struggle. We feel satisfied that President Roosevelt will leave no effort untried to have a satisfactory law passed whereby differences between employee and employer must be settled by arbitration. We hope that our own Federal Government will take a lesson from this strike, the effects of which have been felt by every Canadian though in no way interested in the cause of it, and pass legislation whereby it will be forever impossible for any such strike to occur in Canada. Our railways and other large companies which serve the public, are public servants, and a tie-up of their business by a strike causes great inconvenience and loss to the general public. This ought not to be. It is intolerable, and a long suffering public will not stand it much longer. If the fight between capital and labor is to assume such proportions as this last one, no amount of armed force will prevent the public taking awful vengeance on the property of the capitalists. The sooner our Government gives us compulsory arbitration the better.

—A steamer has been launched on Lake Pelican, in Southern Manitoba.

—Paul Kruger, the famous Boer president, has written a book on the war and its cause. It is not calculated to promote peace, as it revels in bitterness towards Chamberlain and Milner. Three other Boers—De wet, Viljoen and Kastell—are writing books also.

—A number of cattle are reported to have been poisoned at Owen Sound, Ontario, by eating the nightshade. One species of this family of plants is very common in the West, but so far we have not heard of any losses through its having been eaten by stock.

—F. W. Thompson, managing director of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., has forwarded to the Princess of Wales a beautiful souvenir of her visit to the West, when, it will be remembered, she visited the Ogilvie mill at Winnipeg. This work of art is a picture of the Ogilvie mill worked in silk on bolting cloth. It has the look of a finished water color and makes a splendid testimony to the artistic skill of the needle women of the West.

—The Western State Fair at Mandan, North Dakota, has some very live features. They show live stock and other usual attractions, but the star attractions are the cowboys from every ranching State. Texas, Idaho, Arizona and Montana are each represented by their best men. They gather by hundreds from near and far and roping, racing and every feat known to the cowboy is seen in perfection. Over 400 Indians are there and rehearsed one of the last battles between the whites and the Sioux. A bun-eating contest for Indian boys is one of the extra attractions. This should be tried here next year. It would be sure to take, and much cheaper than looping the loop.

CATTLE VS. SHEEP.

A meeting of those interested in the cattle vs. sheep controversy was held at Medicine Hat while the Territorial ram sale was on and was attended by a number of leading breeders of both classes of stock. E. Stewart, the commissioner appointed by the Dominion Government to take evidence in the dispute, presided. The Nor-West Farmer in a recent editorial dealt fully with the subject and no good purpose would, therefore, be served in rehearsing the arguments pro and con at the present time. It appears that years ago certain areas had been set apart for sheep grazing, but that cattle leases had been granted by the government within these areas, in consequence of which grievances exist on both sides. The result of the meeting was fairly satisfactory both to sheep and cattle raisers, but nothing new was brought out nor was it fraught with practical results, and the claim that the controversy is now settled is very far from being correct.

The sum and substance of the agreement endorsed by everyone concerned is that the vested rights of flock-masters now in possession are to be respected and that an area lying north of the main line, east of Medicine Hat, is to be set apart for sheep grazing. Viewed from the standpoint of sheepmen now in the country the settlement is fairly satisfactory. In fact, eminently so; but what about the future of the industry? The proposed sheep district is admittedly a barren waste, far removed from railway facilities and so insufficiently supplied with water that half a dozen ranchers could readily settle in such commanding positions therein that the whole water supply of the district would be monopolized and the development of the industry brought to an abrupt halt. While this theoretically is the position of affairs very little apprehension need be felt as to the future expansion of sheep growing in the West, as it is unlikely that serious efforts will be made by the Department of the Interior to confine incoming sheepmen to the limits set apart and the industry will doubtless pursue its course undisturbed by official interference.

The Nor-West Farmer does not wish to place itself on record in favor of the past "go-as-you-please" methods, which are bound to prevail if the so-called settlement recently arrived at is looked upon as final. It is amply evident that cattle and sheep cannot be grazed advantageously over the same district, and we had hoped that the Department of the Interior would have determined to deal with the question in a thorough and practical manner, so that both industries would have enjoyed equal opportunities for development while scrupulously obeying any regulations laid down for the guidance of those interested, but we regret to state that there is not at present any practical evidence of a desire to solve the difficulty along such lines. This is deplorable, as the time is most opportune for a final settlement of the dispute, having due regard not alone to the rights of those in actual occupation but also to the future welfare of the cattle and sheep industries, and we venture to predict that before very long the feeling will be as acute as ever it was and that the department will sooner or later find itself forced to arrive at a solution more resembling finality than the one recently evolved.

In viewing a problem such as this it might be as well to realize at once that there is no room for discrimination as between the two parties to the dispute. Whatever privileges are enjoyed by cattlemen in respect to free grazing on the public domain, the sheepmen are equally entitled to, and on this basis the question should be settled. The department cannot equitably throw the country open for cattle grazing and at the same time banish sheep to outlying districts on the plea that such lands are not fit for anything else, without granting compensating privileges, and there does not appear to be any inclination on the part of the Dominion Government at present to regard the situation in

that light. Everyone who is intimately acquainted with the topographical and climatic conditions of the Territories is aware of the fact that an enormous extent of country contiguous to the C.P.R. main line east of Crane Lake is of very little value for cattle while admirably adapted for sheep grazing providing artesian water can be obtained, and we believe that artesian water can be obtained there at very small expense. Why not reserve that country for sheep and offer such liberal lease terms and conditions to sheep growers that it would be in their interest to settle there and nowhere else? That country is utterly useless for farming, and settlement under the homestead regulations is out of the question. Give leaseholders with sheep undisturbed possession at a nominal rental for twenty-one years, for instance. Such an offer would attract sheepmen from other portions of the range country where they hold tenure only on the most unsatisfactory conditions and would at the same time render a large portion of the West, now almost unoccupied, revenue producing. We commend this to the best attention of the Dominion Government.

—An Indiana man has discovered the secret of making malleable glass. This is a great step in advance, for glass vessels of all kinds that will not break will be a great blessing. One of the inventor's feats was to drive a nail with a lamp chimney.

—In time of peace prepare for war is a good old adage. This has been a wonderful year for Canada in every way. Everybody is busy and everybody is hopeful, therefore inclined to invest their savings without due regard to the real inwardness of the scheme presented to them. In hard times these schemes would not attract them; now they do. Let us not forget that the present prosperous season cannot last, and people will do well not to lose their heads.

—A bulletin recently issued shows that the birth rate in Quebec in 1901 was 30.53 per thousand of population, while in Ontario it was only about 24.5 per thousand. Notwithstanding, however, that the rate in Quebec is so much higher than the number of children under five years of age exceeds that of Ontario by 13,021, and that up to four years of age a lead of over 14,000 is maintained, yet the infantile death rate in Quebec is so much greater than in Ontario that at 14 years of age the latter province has a majority of 46,508 children.

—So many cases of fires having been started by sparks from locomotives have occurred this fall that it would be well for all those who live along the railroads, and have not done so, to plow breaks along the line. The railroads claim exemption from liability for damage done on the ground that their engines carry the kind of spark arrester provided by statute. The matter of securing damages, therefore, involves the proving as to whether the engine doing the damage is properly equipped, and this is usually a somewhat difficult task. The safe way is the best way, and this involves to the farmer the taking of all reasonable preventive measures to arrest the spread of fires.

—At the annual meeting of the C.P.R. company the directors were given power to acquire a fleet to cope with the rapid growth of their traffic. The directors feel that, no matter whether the government give them a subsidy or not for a fast Atlantic service, the increase in their transcontinental traffic is such that they must be in a position to meet the rates of any competitor. The necessity for such a fleet of steamers is seen to-day in the inability of Canadian cattle men to secure space for export cattle shipments and the consequent loss of traffic in these animals going by other rail routes to the Atlantic seaboard. A transcontinental line with a fleet of steamers on both the Atlantic and Pacific would give the C. P. R. a wonderful position in competing for traffic.

—The correspondence which this paper receives in connection with legal matters continuously bears evidence of the fact that a great many people make their bargains loosely and carelessly, and that most of the difficulties which arise between parties might be avoided if the details in all contracts were clearly specified. The following little story, taken from one of our exchanges, is not only good reading, but illustrates the moral: The tramp was very tired and sorely in need of something to devour. He approached a farm house, and, meeting the farmer's wife, observed, "Give me something to satisfy the cravings of the inner man, and I will kill all the rats about the place." "Agreed," was the answer. He was given a good plate of meat and bread, which he consumed speedily, and then asked for the heaviest mallet that could be found. Receiving the club, he sat down upon the threshold and said to the farmer's wife: "Now bring on your rats."

—The Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which some time ago urged on the public and the government the necessity for technical education, has taken a practical step to remedy the defect of the lack of such a school so far as Montreal is concerned. They have decided to co-operate with the Mechanics' Institute to found a school for the technical education of mechanics such as exists in Boston and other American centres. The proposal at present is to sell the Mechanics' Institute building and with the proceeds, which are estimated to be about \$100,000 clear, to build a school building which the Manufacturers' Association would pledge themselves to endow or otherwise maintain. At present, for instance, cotton experts have to be imported from the United States, as have also pattern makers and expert machinists, while experts in woollens have to be brought from England. It is proposed by means of the new technical school to fit Canadian mechanics to fill such positions.

—General Manager McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific, was recently waited upon by an influential deputation representing the Lords Day Alliance of Canada, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and Christian churches, asking for a better observance of the Sabbath by the company. In reply, Mr. McNicoll expressed his personal opposition to all unnecessary labor and traffic on the Sabbath and said that as a matter of fact many classes of labor cost the company more by 50 to 100 per cent. when done that day, and that therefore on purely business grounds it was to the interests of the company to avoid Sunday traffic and labor as far as possible. He pointed out that there were great difficulties in the way, especially at this season of the year, to avoid encroachments on the Lord's Day and yet satisfy the public. He, however, promised to give the requests his careful attention and to see what could be done to prevent all unnecessary labor on Sunday.

—While at Vancouver, B. C., the Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, in addressing a meeting, is credited with the statement that he was so impatient to see another transcontinental line that it could not come too quick for him. He wanted another line across the continent from Montreal right away, and he believed the young men he was speaking to would live to see three and perhaps four transcontinental lines in Canada to reach the millions of acres of land yet untouched, and to accommodate the millions of immigrants. The ideal policy to carry out in his mind was a government road across the continent, run by the government. It was his dream to have such a railway, and operate it not for revenue, but on such low rates as it would pay the running expenses only without dividends, and the other railways now operated would have to act accordingly. We fancy that a great many farmers in the West would welcome with open arms the advent of a competing railway or a government one operated on right lines.



Just within her grasp is safety—but she does not see it; she is looking the wrong way. There's many a woman struggling in a sea of disease who is doing the same thing—looking the wrong way—snatching at medicinal straws when the life buoy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, is within her reach. Many a woman has testified: "I know I should not be alive to-day but for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." This famous medicine establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. Weak and sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I take pleasure in writing to let you know the great good I received from your 'Favorite Prescription' and your 'Pleasant Pellets,' says Mrs. Nora Gaddie, of Rio, Hart Co., Ky. 'I took seven or eight bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one or two vials of the 'Pellets.' Think I would have been in my grave had it not been for your medicines. It has been about four months since I took the medicine. I was all run down, had loss of appetite, could not sleep at night, was nervous, had backache, black spots on my limbs, and sick headache all the time. I have not had sick headache since I took your medicine."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.

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BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF CANADA

WINNIPEG.



Winnipeg, Oct. 20th, 1902.

The continued fine weather is giving the farmers a splendid opportunity to finish up threshing. Threshing gangs are working short handed in many cases, but as the season goes on it should be possible to get more men. Against that, however, is the other fact, that Ontario harvesters are afraid of cold weather and will return East as soon as they can the minute winter sets in. The roads are in the best of condition and this, besides aiding the farmers in marketing their wheat, is stimulating general trade in the country. The continued fine weather has been favorable to building operations, but scarcity of labor has held back a lot of work.

Railway traffic, aside from the moving of wheat, is very heavy and there are complaints of car shortage. The cattle shippers are complaining of the slow time made by the C. P. R. in running in live stock trains to Winnipeg. This is causing great loss to shippers and they naturally feel sore about it.

The great flourish of trumpets made by railway officials before harvest about the way they were going to be able to handle the wheat crop has petered out to a very mean performance. It looks now as though farmers were going to be in a very much worse condition than they were last year. It appears to us that the C. P. R. are acting deliberately with the intention of compelling farmers to market their wheat slowly, so that the railway may have the whole summer to move it instead of rushing it all out at once. Their performance so far is certainly very far short of what they said they could do.

Money is beginning to move freely and it is expected that collections will be very large once threshing is finished. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue to increase in volume, showing in a marked way the expansion in the volume of the general trade of the country.

Wheat.

There is little to note at the lake front regarding prices, which are well maintained owing to the export demand. But when we go inland there is another story to tell. An elevator that is not already loaded up, or nearly so, is now the exception and not the rule. The inevitable result is a drop, we might almost say everywhere, to May values. To-day with spot or October delivery, 1 hard is worth 71½c., and even into the beginning of November, 1 hard is worth 71½c. at Fort William. We have advices to-day from Brandon that the street prices there are now as follows—1 hard 54c., 1 northern 52c., 2 nor-

thern 49c. The same wheat on track is worth some cents more. If that is the case at Brandon the lookout for small country markets is not very bright.

It is worth while in this connection to see the extent of the inspections from Sept. 14th, when the press of real business began, down to Oct. 15th. The total wheat inspections over both railroads in the 30 days was for wheat alone, 8,026, or an average of 267 cars. The total inspections for the same period were 8,221, of which the C. P. R. carried 6,596, and the C. N. R. 1,625. This comes to nearly four cars on the C. P. R. to one on the C. N. R. Bad as the service has been, there are degrees of badness. One firm says that from a station on the C. N. R. they have never yet been able to ship a carload. It is easy to frame excuses, but he is a hold man who will venture to deny that the country has again been very badly served by its railroads. The Council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade has protested against the C. P. R. because it did not lower its rates 2c. per cwt. That is a relatively small grievance compared with a miserable car service that pulls down the value of two-thirds of our crop from 3c. to 5c. a bushel.

But though in one sense wheat transportation is at present the most important duty of our railroads, it is too evident that the regular business traffic of the country is being to a large extent stunted for the sake of giving the imperfect service it is now getting. The one redeeming feature of the situation is the genial weather, which enables the threshers to get in their arduous work with fair satisfaction to themselves and their employers.

The inspections for the month Sept. 15th to Oct. 14th were as follows:—Wheat—1 hard 5,021 cars, 1 northern 2,150, 2 northern 493, 3 northern 131, No. 4 40, rejected 1 99, rejected 2 34, no grade 40, condemned 7, feed 11. Total 8,026 cars.

Oats—Extra No. 1 8, No. 1 57, 2 white 24, 2 mixed 6, inferior grades 8. Total 103 cars.

Barley—No. 2 1, 3 extra 9, No. 3 7, feed 4, no grade 1. Total 22 cars.

Flax—No. 1 64, No. 2 5, rejected 1. Total 70 cars.

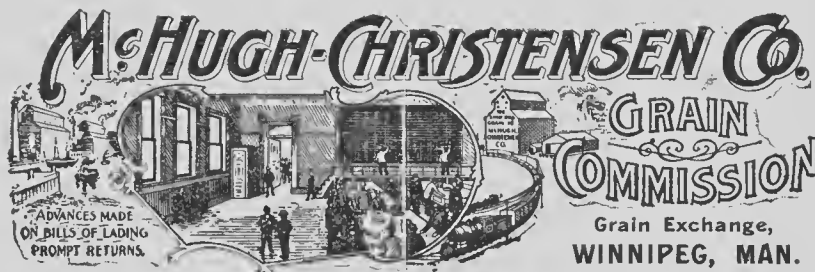
Grand total—8,221 cars. C. P. R., 6,596; C.N.R., 1,625 cars.

Thompson Sons & Co.'s weekly report for Saturday, October 18th, 1902, says:—

Wheat—Real strength has come into the wheat markets during the past week, although it is more manifest in the speculative markets than in trading in actual wheat. But there is no doubt that the general situation as regards supplies and requirements for the current year and its bearing upon the values is becoming more appreciated than hitherto, and the result is seen in a steady advance of moderate proportions; the advance on the week in the American markets being 2½c. to 2¾c. per bushel. It is curious that this advance has just begun when news and statistics are turning from a bullish to a bearish character. For some time past primary receipts in the States have been running considerably less than last year and exports rather larger, and the weather has been rather unfavorable for going ahead with the seeding of the new crop. This week, however, primary receipts are daily running much larger than last year, exports are easing off a little and the Modern Miller in its issue to-day gives an almost glowing account of the progress in seeding during the past week and states that the acreage of winter wheat seems likely to be larger than last year's very large acreage, and besides the earlier fields of the new wheat are growing strong under favorable conditions as to moisture and temperature. It is true that the visible supply is small and accumulates slowly, but it is reported that stocks in the Northwest country elevators are increasing rapidly for want of cars to carry the grain East as fast as delivered by farmers. Liverpool and other European markets follow the American ad-

vance slowly, for Russian supplies are large and shipments from Southeastern Europe heavy. The latest reports from the Argentine crops are now much more favorable, and the acreage there is very large. Argentine wheat has been offering freely in Europe within the last ten days for January-February shipment at lower prices than American wheat. The crops in Australia and India are also progressing more favorably than previously reported, and Europe is expecting fair shipments from these countries after new year. Nevertheless wheat at present prices is not dear. The consumption of it seems increasing, public stocks are still

very moderate, and if the coming season's crops should in course of time show only average prospects, prices in spring months would doubtless advance considerably higher. The American visible supply increased 487,000 bus. against an increase of 782,000 bus. the previous week and an increase of 734,000 bus. last year. The world's shipments were 11,901,000 bus., against 13,406,000 bus. the previous week and 7,671,000 bus. last year. The world's visible supply, according to Bradstreet's, shows another large increase of 8,944,000 bus., against an increase of 8,663,000 bus. the previous week and an increase of only 1,537,000 bus. same week last year.

Grain Exchange,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

P.O. Box 558

All Kinds of Grain and Seed Received and Sold on Consignment.
We Invite Correspondence from Shippers. Write for Quotations.

FLAX SEED WANTED.

We are in the market to buy Flax Seed, and will be pleased to quote prices on cars on application. At stations where we have elevators prices can be obtained from our buyers.

THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO., LTD., - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Agents for Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Farmers

IT WILL PAY YOU TO LOAD YOUR Grain ON THE CARS.

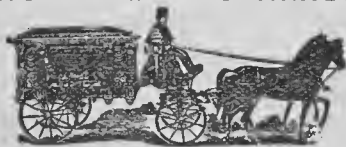
Why? Because you will save elevator fees, excessive dockage, buyers' salary, and car lots always bring top prices. Consign your grain to us and we will remit you proceeds, less regulation charges and ½c. per bushel commission, or will make straight bids on track your station.

Write for shipping instructions and other information to

THE
INDEPENDENT GRAIN CO.
LIMITED,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

OFFICES: 26-27 NEW MERCHANTS BANK BLOCK.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
BRANDON, MAN.
Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.
Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

Manitoba wheat has been firm all week and fairly active, and has advanced very nearly in line with American markets. At the end of last week value of spot 1 hard was 70c. in store Fort William and it has gradually advanced until at the close of business on Saturday the price was 72½c. 1 hard and 70½c. 1 nor., spot or October delivery, and for delivery first half November 71½c. 1 hard and 69½c. 1 nor. All quotations are for in store Fort William or Port Arthur.

American markets were ½c. higher on Saturday.

Barley.

The market is very light and little change in value. Feed 30c., malting 33c.

Oats.

Some very good oats are coming in, but there is no rush in delivery, and prices are unchanged. Street market oats are rather low in quality and price—2 white 25c. to 26c. at Winnipeg.

Flax.

This year's crop shows good quality. In the States there is a large crop and prices are weakening. About \$1.10 at Winnipeg is the going figure.

Spelt.

This grain is coming into favor with the Winnipeg dairymen and when finely ground is preferred to barley as feed. There is plenty of it in sight. Price at Winnipeg, 30c. for 50 lbs.

Flour.

Prices remain unchanged at \$2 for patents, down to \$1.25 for XXXX.

Mill Feed.

Bran \$12.50, shorts \$16.50, oat chop \$19.50 delivered. Barley chop \$16.50.

Horses.

The demand is good from all directions. They are wanted on the farm to finish the hending of the grain, as this has proved heavier than expected; they are wanted for railway construction and in other ways. Values have gone up a little.

Cattle.

The export movement continues as fast as the overtaxed ability of the C. P. R. will allow. Coupled with this slow movement is a difficulty in securing vessel space at Montreal for exporters. The result is that the export dealers are shipping by Boston and Portland as well as Montreal. This means that train loads are going by the Northern Pacific in bond through the U.S. to the port of shipment.

Choice exporters are bringing 4c. at point of shipment. The freight to Winnipeg is paid by the shipper, but the cattle are weighed at Winnipeg, thus extra shrinkage from slow train service comes out of the pocket of the producer.

Butchers' cattle are plentiful. The culling out of inferior exporters always fills up the yards with cattle that should go to the feed yards of farmers in Manitoba. They are now going to farmers in Ontario after the butchers have culled out the best for killing. The price runs from 3c. to 3½c., which is ½c. less than two weeks ago.

Milch cows are scarce. Stockers are beginning to move slowly, but feed is plentiful and farmers are busy.

Sheep.

The supply is plentiful and values continue at ¾c. to 4c. off the care here. Lambs are worth ¾c. to 5c.

Hogs.

Farmers are too busy to bother about their hogs now, when they can get 6½c., and as high as 7c. have been paid off the cars here, but later they will all come in with a rush and values will drop. Inferior grades bring from ¾c. to 1c. less.

Dressed pork is worth 8c. to 9c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—There is no change in the market, values are inclined to advance. We quote 20c. f.o.b. factories.

Dairy—Supplies coming forward are small and of low quality. Dealers have a good demand for first class goods and are selling at 15c. to 18c. on a commission basis. Lower grades run down to 10c.

Cheese—The Manitoba make has been about all secured. We quote now 11c. to 11½c.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—Thanksgiving trade was quite large, but the holiday coming earlier than last year, caught the turkeys unprepared. So great was the demand that half grown skinned birds were selling for 22c. to 25c. a pound retail. The market will flatten some now until colder weather comes. We quote turkeys, dressed 15c., ducks 70c. per pair, chickens 40c. to 60c. per pair, and fowl 60c. to 70c.

Eggs—The market is steadily advancing, 18c. being now paid for choice candled eggs.

Potatoes.

On the local market potatoes are worth 25c. to 30c. per bushel. In a wholesale way they are worth about 20c. at country points.

Hides.

Market is unsettled on a basis of 6½c. for No. 1 hides.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Hogs are Profitable.

Jas. Browne, Ellsboro, Assa.: "Referring to Mr. Beatty's remark in your issue of 6th Oct., as to farmers keeping more hogs, I beg to forward to you a few figures on this subject. On July 2nd, 1901, I bought seven pigs, six weeks old, for \$10.

"On April 2nd, 1902, three were sold for \$42; on April 9th, 1902, two were sold for \$27. Total, \$69. Gross cash profit, \$59. The other two dressed 475 lbs., and were used at home. We had these pigs nine months.

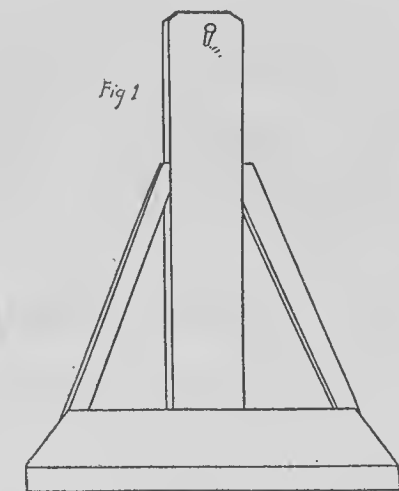
"On March 22nd I bought four pigs, four months old, for \$20. On June 7th they were sold for \$48. Gross cash profit, \$28.

"On March 14th I bought eight pigs, six weeks old, for \$20. On August 11th three were sold for \$29.50; on August 18th three were sold for \$24. Total, \$53.50. Gross cash profit, \$33.50. One died and one I still have.

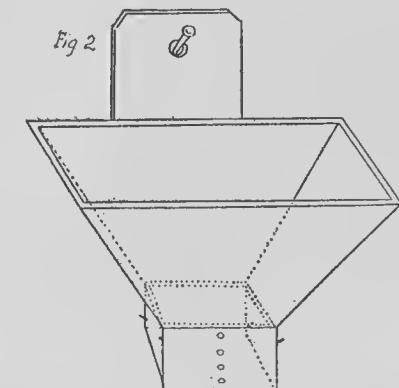
"These are only a few figures. I cannot tell what the feed cost, but I know that at such figures pigs pay well. The present demand is good and the price correspondingly good. A few years ago it was different. I find little profit can be made without crushing the grain, and wind power seems the cheapest way for most people. Dry grain and plenty of water seems all that is needed, but a pasture is a great help. If only properly prepared land was cropped in wheat, other land being sown in rough grain and summer fallowed, I believe our profits would be larger, our land cleaner, and the blockade of last year would not be repeated."

Combined Hopper and Bag Holder.

F. Sanderson, Hargrave, Man., sends us the following account of a handy hopper and bag holder which he made in a few minutes with a bucksaw and sxe, a brace and 8-inch bit, a hammer and a few nails. The accompanying illustrations show the plan of his hopper. It is so simple any one can make



one. Fig. 2 shows the hopper hanging on a nail, either on a post or the wall, or a special stand for it, as shown in Fig. 1. The box



piece at the bottom of the hopper Mr. Sanderson made 5 x 10 inches, but it can be made any size so long as it is not too big to slip a bag over. The upper edge of the bag is caught behind the nails, which project about ½-inch at the back of the bottom, then brought over the nails at the side in front, then drawn down as tight as it will go, when a wooden pin is shoved in one of the holes in the front. This holds the bag securely. The piece nailed at the back keeps the bottom of the hopper away from the post far enough to give room for the bag to go on.

Honey Bees in Alberta.

J. R. Miller, Carstairs, Alta.: "Has anyone had experience with honey bees in this district, and if so, with what success? Could bees be kept successfully here? We are about 45 miles north of Calgary."

Answer.—We do not know of any person who has attempted bee-keeping in your part of the country, although we believe they have done well for years about Edmonton. It would be a pleasure to us to hear from anyone who has tried bee-keeping in Alberta, that we may give our readers the benefit of his experience. We are inclined to think, however, that bees would not do so well around Carstairs as they would between Red Deer and Edmonton, as a country which is somewhat timbered and where some protection is to be had from the winds is more suited to the movement of bees than is the case in the open country. We know of some who have tried to keep bees on the open prairie and who had to give it up or move to a more sheltered locality. However, we shall be glad to hear from any of our readers in regard to the matter.

A Criticism of the Central Creamery.

J. Bousfield, Portage la Prairie, writes: "Kindly allow me to point out the weakness of some of the arguments used by S. M. Barre in a recent issue of your paper. I find the impression abroad in some quarters that The Nor'-West Farmer and other leading papers are advocating the discontinuance of local creameries and the general patronage of Winnipeg creameries.

"I believe, with Mr. Barre, that the central creameries or a central creamery can supply an important requirement in a large part of the province, but in that it should supplant the local creameries, Mr. Barre's argument is wrong. In telling of the failure or suspended operations of many local creameries, Mr. Barre gives a wrong impression as to the cause. The real cause is the continued success farmers have had in wheat-raising during the past few years. There would have been nothing wrong with the local creamery system of Manitoba providing crops had been as uncertain as they were from tea to twenty years ago, and on the record of which creamery men based their calculations eight or ten years ago.

"Then he does not give a correct statement of the number of creameries in operation in the province. Although many local creameries have suspended operations, they are in position to quickly spring to life should there be the unfortunate requirement there was at their beginning. The number of cows is rapidly increasing in the province and it is mainly the increased demand for dairy butter that has injured creameries. The increased immigration and public works has created an immense demand for dairy butter, while farmers themselves, with their harvest gangs, are using a large amount. Besides this the shortage of farm help has led many farmers to let part of their cows run with calves.

"Mr. Barre's lengthy argument would lead one to believe that his central creamery gave better satisfaction than country creameries did. I am in a position to know that as large a proportion of patrons have tried the Winnipeg creamery and have ceased to be patrons of that creamery, as can be found in the same position with reference to the other provincial creameries. The great advantage Winnipeg creameries have is that their constituency is large, when one hatch of patrons find they can do better at dairy butter making another hatch can be found.

"The question at issue is, can Winnipeg creameries do better for their patrons than local creameries, where a sufficient support is convenient? If they cannot, then the arguments of Mr. Barre and a portion of the Winnipeg press in favor of Winnipeg creameries are misleading.

"In any district where the cream of 500 or more cows can be secured, butter can be manufactured as cheaply as in Winnipeg. There are more such districts than there are creameries in the province. Butter can be exported from any railroad point as cheaply as it can from Winnipeg. With these facts established the local creamery patron is ahead the express charges on cream.

"The advantages I will admit for the Winnipeg creameries is their more successful system of canvassing; they adopt methods of other lines of business and use part of their capital for that purpose. To this cause the suspension of local creameries can be traced, village merchants getting a commission for securing Winnipeg creamery patrons, have been able to break local creamery routes, and by the time the farmer finds he has been fooled by extravagant promises, hard feelings have been created that are difficult to overcome. Improvement in methods of canvassing must be considered by local creamery men.

"I contend that butter can be manufactured not only cheaper but better at a local creamery, as the cream is got in a fresher condition. Mr. Barre's theory about pasteurization is too premature to be considered as a factor for years to come. A better understanding of the true situation is usually all that is required by the patrons to keep them pulling together. The false rumors that Winnipeg creameries pay better prices must be corrected, even though it costs money to do it. Most of the 'rooters' for Winnipeg in local creamery districts can be found to be paid for their exertions.

"I think I can say, without fear of being accused of egotism, that I am in as good a position as anyone for forming an estimate of the future of dairying. I believe the farmers of Manitoba will drop into the cream-

ery system just as quickly as the home market is overdone. At the present rate of increase in dairy cattle this will not be long, even though crops remain uniformly good. The fact that cream separator firms are increasing their sales by hundreds every year helps to prove this statement.

"I believe the business should be operated on similar lines to those adopted in the Northwest Territories, if possible, or by sufficiently strong companies with local factories in which farmers of the district are financially interested. With cream collectors who understand their business and who will refuse bad cream, the best of butter can be made. The central creamery will always have a constituency in districts not strong enough for a local factory, but will continue to lose parts of their territory as the business is worked up. Besides the advantages of the local creamery here mentioned there is the personal relations between the butter maker and the patron in a local creamery which is just as important as it is between the buyer and seller in any other line of business. The theory of farmers buying goods wholesale in large cities may be all right, but it doesn't work out.

"Merchants all over the province state frankly that the quality of dairy butter is greatly improved since ten years ago, and give the creameries credit for getting farmers into better methods. The travelling dairy started the good work and might again be revived with profit."

Noxious Grasses.

Amateur, Venlaw, Man.: "Would you kindly advise me of the most approved method of killing twitch grass? What is the cause of skunk or barley grass and how shall I kill it in a meadow? What is the effect of harrowing a meadow and what is the best time to do it?"

Answer.—Twitch grass, strictly speaking, is a coarse freegrowing grass, whose roots when broken into small pieces by the plow and harrow, usually at the period of the summer fallowing, multiply at a great rate. Every piece three inches long will throw out roots and become a fresh plant. Sweet grass has much the same habit. If the land has been a year or two under cultivation, a simple way to choke them down is to plow a deep cleau furrow in the end of May, and sow barley 2½ bushels to the acre. By plowing this land as soon as the barley is cut the surviving grass gets another shock. To cut clean with a spade cultivator in dry weather about three inches below the surface and harrow so as to bring the roots to the surface, is a good plan if successfully repeated twice or thrice. But if a good wet day comes on in the middle of this process every morsel of root will grow. In a wet season the wisest thing is to let it alone and wait a more favorable opportunity.

Burning over a meadow will kill the seeds of skunk grass, which is an annual. But travelled seeds will help to keep up the supply. We should be glad to hear from any one who has successfully treated skunk grass. Regular cultivation will soon kill it out. It is very irregular, will grow freely on the same land one year and be very scarce the next.

We don't know what effect harrowing would have on a meadow, in fact, never saw it done. There are several varieties of meadow. Some it would pay to harrow very thoroughly and seed with blue grass, red top, western rye grass or poa serotina. This last variety grows very freely on rather damp land and is usually called red top, because its seed heads are rather brown when ripe.

Ring-Necked Snake.

H. G. Smith, Ninette, Man.: "I enclose a specimen (dead) of a snake recently found in this district. As I never saw one of this species before and no one here seems to know what species it belongs to, I shall be glad if you will let me know its species and habits."

Answer by Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Dominion Botanist and Entomologist.—The small snake is the ring-necked snake (Diadophis punctatus). This handsome little reptile is frequently called the copper snake, on account of the reddish undersurface. The specimen sent is about half grown. The food of this little creature is small insects. Strange to say, it is supposed by many to be poisonous, but the absurdity of this is shown by the very small size of its mouth. The small snake may frequently be found at this time of the year coiled up beneath stones or logs, in which places it passes the winter.

IF YOU HAVE ANY WORK IN

Taxidermy or Zoological Collecting

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEND IT TO

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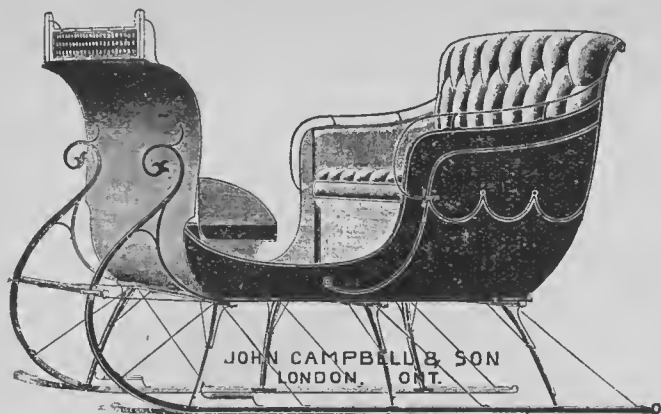
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Where only practical workmen are employed and satisfaction is guaranteed.

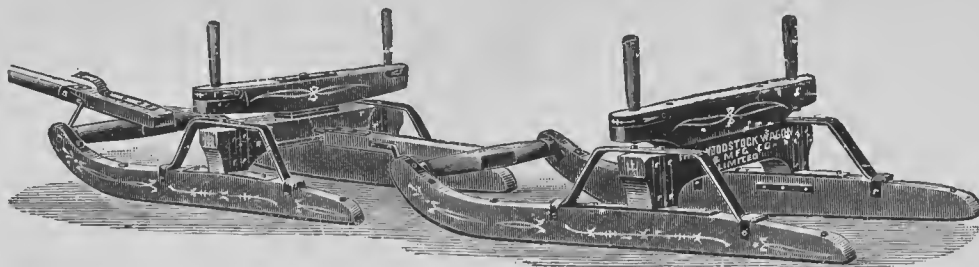
GOLD MEDAL TAXIDERM, PARIS, 1900.

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No. 9 FAMILY SLEIGH.

John Campbell & Son, one of the oldest and most reliable carriage and sleigh manufacturers in Canada. These goods are well and favorably known everywhere. Ask your dealer for them.



TRY THE MANITOBA SLOOP SLEIGH.

WOODSTOCK WAGONS AND SLEIGHS

Meet with the approval of all who use them.

For prices and terms consult, either personally or by letter,

STEWART & METCALFE, Sole Selling Agents for
Manitoba and N.W.T.
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A Watch Snap for Men

We have just received a number of Watches with screw front and back, STERLING SILVER case and 7 jewelled movement guaranteed for one year we sell these for \$7.50, and only have a limited number, so you will have to hurry if you wish one. We prepay postage to any address.

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To receive a DR. SANDEN HERCULEX ELECTRIC BELT on free trial, you have simply to drop me a letter or postal card and I will arrange to send an appliance. You can wear it 60 days, then pay me only if cured. If not, return the Belt. That is all. Thousands have been put out on these terms. That is the faith I have. Think of it. No sickening, bad tasting drugs, no inconvenience, no loss of time from work or pleasure. You simply place my Belt comfortably about the waist bed-times, take it off mornings. It sends a pleasant, warm, soothing current of real life through the weakened parts while you sleep. Overcomes drains, nervousness, impotency, lame-back, varicocele. Benefits to back and nerves at once. Upon request I send in plain sealed envelope my

TWO FREE BOOKS

One for weak men only. The other treats of Rheumatism, Bladder Disorders, etc., (both sexes), and how my Herculex Belt cures such. Symptom blanks free for those wishing my personal advice. Established 30 years. The highest development in electro-curative appliances. Remember absolutely free trial.



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Take the Mill to the Timber.

A PORT HURON PORTABLE SAW MILL OUTFIT

Can be Set or Moved About as Easily as a Threshing Rig.

It will saw from 10 to 15 thousand feet of lumber in 10 hours.



It will make money for its owner.

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PORT HURON ENGINE & THRESHER CO.

DEALERS IN SAWING AND THRESHING MACHINERY,

Box 650.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



Correction.

We very much regret that a mistake occurred in the advertisement of the Gurney Stove and Range Co. in our Oct. 6th issue. The first line in the advertisement should have read "The Gurney Scale Company." The first few lines would then read: "The Gurney Scale Company are now prepared to supply Dump Scales for elevator and grain trade." For this firm The Gurney Stove and Range Co. (I. Walter Martin, manager), are the western agents.

Very little hinder twine will be carried over.

A large addition will shortly be made to the D. M. Osborne & Co. plant.

Plano machines have lately been victorious in Austria and Bohemia.

The Morning Star Mfg. Co., is the name of a new implement firm at Napoleon, Ohio.

W. Grundy, of the Grundy Music Co., Winnipeg, is off on a ten days' trip to southern points.

The Port Huron E. & T. Co., are making quite an addition to their factory at Port Huron, Mich.

The Stohl Wagon and Farm Implement Co. expect to start operations at Toronto, Ont., with 40 hands.

The Deering Division Int. Harvester Co. are erecting a large brick building at Fond Du Lac, Wis.

J. J. Buggee, manager of the Canadian Moline Co., of Winnipeg, is off on a visit to western points.

The McCormick Division International Harvester Co. are erecting a \$25,000 addition to their plant at Chicago.

The Parlin & Orendorff Co., of Canton, Ill., have started work again, after a short close-up through labor trouble.

The George White Buggy Co. have their new factory at Rock Island, Ill., finished, and it is said to be a fine building.

The Advance Thresher Co., Battle Creek, are erecting an addition to their factory. It will have a ground area of 2,760 feet.

The Aultman & Taylor Co. will commence the manufacture of machines in their new factory near Toronto early next year.

The Velie Carriage Co., of Moline, Ill., and the Springfield Carriage Co., of Danville, Ill., are two of the latest vehicle concerns.

It is announced that Codville & Co., the wholesale grocers and tea men, Winnipeg, will build a large spice and coffee mill.

J. J. Glessner, vice-president of the International Harvester Co., will be at the head of the Champion division at Springfield, O.

The Winona Separator Co. has been incorporated at Winona, Minn., with a capital of \$10,000, for the manufacture of grain separators.

The Moline Wagon Co. have let the contract for their large new warehouse at Moline, Ill. It will be four stories with basement.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Co announce that they will build another large elevator in the West. Portage la Prairie is sister it.

It is announced that the De Laval Separator Co. expect to remove their entire plant from Stockholm, Sweden, to the United States.

Peterson Bros., who have opened a foundry on Aberdeen Ave., Winnipeg, report prospects as quite bright. They have a very pretty site.

A. Anderson, who for years was with the McCormick agency at Winnipeg, has accepted a position with Stewart & Metcalfe, the new implement firm.

Jos. Maw & Co. have secured the agency for the Monarch Fanning Mills. They are an up-to-date mill made by Young Bros., of Almonte, Ont.

Roht. Douglas has just returned from Bowman, where he installed a saw mill plant for his firm, the Winnipeg Machine and Supply Co.

R. McKenzie, of the McLaughlin Carriage Co., Winnipeg, reports a good business in his line, better than at any season previous at this time of year.

The privy council has notified the Winnipeg council of their approval of the spur tracks to the premises of the Fairchild Co. and the Waterloo Mfg. Co.

It is pleasing to note that most of the large implement concerns of the States now have "Winnipeg, Man.," included in their list of agents or branches.

What is to be the largest implement house in the U.S. West will be erected at Council Bluffs, Ia. It will cost \$75,000 and be of brick, five stories high.

The J. I. Case T. M. Co. have let the contract for their \$40,000 structure at Fargo, and are having it pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It will be four stories in height.

The Detroit and Jackson general agencies of the Champion Division International Harvester Company of America have consolidated. The united business will be handled at Jackson.

J. C. Gihson has retired from the management of the Winnipeg Machinery and Supply Co., and has been succeeded by Robt. Douglas. It is reported that Mr. Gihson will start business on his own account.

It is reported that a German inventor has perfected a process for brazing cast iron. It promises to revolutionize the repair business. A company has been organized in Philadelphia to put it on the market.

The Battle Creek Implement Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital of \$350,000. One of the specialties they will put on the market is what is known as the Hoag combination cultivator.

It was rumored that the Acme Harvester Company was about to enter the Western Canada field for business, but, through correspondence received, we believe they are not, for the present at any rate.

On Sept. 23rd the McCormick Division International Harvester Co., of Chicago, held a picnic; 18,000 employees were present. The company furnished free transportation, meals and games for the great gathering.

"Looking after collections and settlements" is the song around implement offices just now. This gives the various office staffs all they can do, while the warehousemen are very busy making shipments of sleighs, etc.

Chains are being manufactured without any welding of links. A long red-hot steel bar is passed through a powerful press which stamps out the links. These chains are said to be stronger than welded ones and to wear longer.

H. O. Wright has assumed charge of the D. W. Karn Co. piano and organ agency, Winnipeg, the position being made vacant through the resignation of A. M. Barrie, who goes to Montreal to enter into the music business.

W. M. Gardiner, representative of The Smart Mfg. Co., at the Pacific Coast, passed through Winnipeg last week. He was on his way east to visit headquarters at Brockville. Mr. Gardiner reports business good at the coast.

The Balfour Implement Co., Winnipeg, have moved their office to the grain exchange building. For the present they will do away an uptown showroom, confining themselves to the track warehouse and commodious office in the Bawlf block.

From what The Nor-West Farmer can learn, prices of machinery of all kinds are likely to remain quite "stiff" this season. The scarcity of skilled labor and the high price of material has made the cost of production much greater.

The Havana Metal Wheel Co (Wm. Johnston & Co., agents for Western Canada), suffered loss by fire a few days back. The fire delayed an order which the Winnipeg firm had with the manufacturers, but it was not long before all was running as usual.

The McCormick Division International Harvester Co. lately closed what is considered to be the largest single order ever placed for harvesting machinery. In all 16,021 machines were called for. The order was received from a firm in Paris, France.

The implement travellers are now on the road for spring orders. It is suggested that orders be placed early this year, so that shipments may be made in good season. In this way considerable of the annoyance that was experienced this year would be avoided.

Ever since the advance in the price of hard coal the furnace men have been paying attention to the work their respective furnaces would do if the softer grades were used. The results have been satisfactory and now grates are furnished to overcome the difficulty that has arisen.

Wm. Martin, president of the Manitoba Union Mining Co., and W. T. Crispin, manager, recently made a trip of inspection to the company's works at Gypsumville, Lake Manitoba. Extensive improvements will be made to meet the requirements of their increasing business.

As was expected, an easterner, in the person of Col. E. W. M. Bailey, of Amesbury, Mass., was elected president of the Carriage Builders' National Association, which met in annual session at Detroit the last of September. Last year H. C. Staver, who addressed the Implement Dealers at Winnipeg, held the office. T. J. Storey, of Brockville, Ont., was elected one of the vice-presidents. Boston was selected as the place of meeting for 1903.

Baby's Own Soap



PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.
MONTREAL. 1-2

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE—From Montreal.
BavarianOct. 25
BEAVER LINE—From Montreal.
Lake SuperiorOct. 23
DOMINION LINE—From Portland.
CalifornianOct. 25
ColonialNov. 15
DOMINION LINE—From Boston.
New EnglandOct. 22
CUNARD LINE—From New York.
LucaniaOct. 25
CUNARD LINE—From Boston.
SylvaniaOct. 25
WHITE STAR LINE—From New York.
OceanicOct. 23
AMERICAN LINE—From New York.
St. LouisOct. 22
RED STAR LINE—From New York.
ZeelandOct. 25
ANCHOR LINE—From New York.
FurnessiaOct. 25
ALLAN-STATE LINE—From New York.
LaurentianOct. 30
RATES.—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second Cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or W. P. F. Cummings, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

If you need Power for any Purpose



Buy a THOMPSON-LEWIS and have a reliable Gas or

Gasoline Engine

That will always be ready and easy to start, safe, convenient, economical and durable. For descriptive catalogue, address the manufacturers. J. Thompson & Sons Mfg. Co., Beloit, Wis.


We have for delivery next fall and spring:

- 100,000 Russian Poplars
- 25,000 Russian Willows
- 200,000 Manitoba Maple Seedlings

A large lot of the above is for forestry purposes, the balance for our regular retail trade. We have also 10,000 beautiful young plants of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creepers, etc. For clean, healthy, hardy fast growers and pretty trees, this Russian stock stands head and shoulders above all others, and the Vir-den Nurseries is where to get them.

CALDWELL & CO., Proprietors,
Vir-den, Manitoba

WIRE EDGE ROOFING

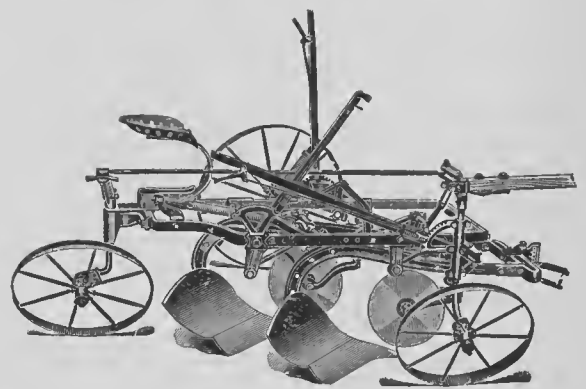


EASILY APPLIED

Cannot tear because of Wire Edge. It will wear longer than any other make. Costs less and is absolutely wind and water proof. Anyone can do it who can use a hammer. It is money saved to use it. Send for free illustrated booklet and prices to

FRED J. C. COX
WHOLESALE AGENT
WINNIPEG

Farmers are
the Judge
and Jury



When it comes to testing the merits of a farm implement. Certainly no one knows the requirements of a tool in actual use better than they. If farmers won't have anything to do with a machine it's pretty convincing evidence that it's no good.

Already they have disposed of the case against the Columbia High-Lift Gang Plow and pronounced it **GUILTY!**

- GUILTY of giving less trouble than any other Gang on the market.
- GUILTY of going through years of service with practically no expense for repairs.
- GUILTY of having absolutely no unnecessary trips, toggles and triggers to break and get out of adjustment.
- GUILTY of being the simplest and accordingly the strongest Gang they had ever seen.
- GUILTY of doing splendid work and giving superb satisfaction in any and every condition.

Shall we send you a Circular telling why it is **GUILTY** of all these things?

Manufactured by Rock Island Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill.

JOHN STEVENS, General Agent, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Word to Machine Purchasers.

That it is all smooth sailing with the threshing machine representatives is far from fact. Like other chunks of clay they have their troubles and this year they had more than usual along the line of filling orders. As is well known, the crop turned out much larger than expected, causing great demand for outfits at the opening of the threshing season. Those who had placed their orders in good season had them filled, but the over-cautious man had a hard time of it, and here is where the trouble of the agents began. The salesmen are just like other mortals. They disliked the thought of missing a sale, but how to fill the order was a puzzle. They had placed orders for only the actual number under contract, being cautioned by the manufacturers not to call for more than was really needed, as there was large demand for machines all over. In consequence of this threshing outfit were short in Western Canada, and, though the wires were made hot with telegraphing, there was no immediate remedy. Purchasers had to be disappointed through taking "made-up" outfits—an engine of this make and a separator of that, and so on—or go without. Much, if not all, of this could have been avoided, through those after outfits not being so careful. As The Nor-West Farmer understands it, the machine men seek orders early in the season. The orders, as is quite natural, are binding, but only in so far as purchasing the particular outfits arranged for. A clause is usually inserted in each agreement allowing the proposed purchaser free should a crop failure occur; or, if not altogether free, he is at liberty for that season, at any rate. In this way he is practically master of the situation. This being the case, there is no reason why the farmer should not place his order in good time, and thus allow the machine man opportunity to make provision for the supply. If this was done it would save the agent considerable anxiety and there would be no disappointment to the farmer.

Owing to the difficulty in securing material it is doubtful whether all the large warehouses being erected in Winnipeg will be completed this fall.

The Moline, Ill., plow men scout the idea of a plow trust being organized, as rumored. The News says that these men declare that if there was any movement toward reviving the combine, the stringency of the money market would defeat whatever plan for financing the company might be tried.

The western representative of the various factories are pleased at the thought that their requirements will be looked after much better in the future than they have been in the past. Headquarters have promised greater attention, and, if these promises are carried out western implement men will be happy.

At a recent meeting of what is known as the Farmers' Association of Ontario, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that this meeting enters its most emphatic protest against any increase in the tariff." On the other hand, the manufacturers of the same province are calling for a higher wall.

The 1902-3 season for vehicles is opening very nicely. Hitherto at this season of year there has not been a great demand, and the orders secured have generally been on spring terms. This year a goodly number have been secured at spot cash. It looks as though there was to be an exceedingly good demand.

J. A. Sheppard, manager at Minneapolis for Gaar, Scott & Co., has been nominated for the state legislature. He is 64 years of age and has been connected with the same company for 24 years. For the past 11 years he has been general agent at Minneapolis, which agency originally included the Winnipeg territory.

H. W. Fleury, of Aurora, Ont., manufacturer of farm implements, lately paid The Fairchild Co., of Winnipeg, a visit. Mr. F. has been here a number of times before and was pleased to note a decided advance in the city and country. Like others before him, he says: "It's a great country, to be sure; just the place for implements."

H. F. Anderson & Co., Winnipeg, have been appointed sales agents in Manitoba and the Territories for the J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co., Ltd., of Guelph, Ont., and they are now distributing sleigh and cutter catalogues, describing their fine rigs. This change will leave Robt. Cochrane free to devote all his time to the sale of the "white goods" manufactured by the Armstrong people.

Jno. Curry, of the Walkerville Wagon Co., Walkerville, Ont., was a recent visitor to Winnipeg, where he went over the field with their western agents, The Fairchild Co. This was his first visit to the West, and so pleased was he with the general appearance of things, that he spent four days longer in the country than decided on when leaving home. Mr. C. looks upon the growth as marvellous, and considers that his firm must make greater provision to supply the western trade.

Ths G. F. Stephens Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, manufacturers of the well known "Stephens' paints," have found their present premises too limited. To meet demands they are erecting an addition to their already large establishment. It will be 50 x 160, and of brick. The foundation work will be completed this fall so that, with the opening of spring, the brickwork may be pushed forward as early as possible. The new premises will have ample transfer facilities.

It is announced that the managers of the Minnesota state fair have decided to spend in the neighborhood of \$70,000 in permanent improvements. A considerable portion of the amount will be used in the erection of a new machinery hall, which will be fitted up in modern style, giving exhibitors every advantage for display of their outfits. This is as it should be; and from it the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition board should take a lesson.

Farm Implements, of Minneapolis and St. Paul, issued an exceedingly fine pre-convention number. The National Association of Implement and Vehicle Mfrs. met at the former city Oct. 15, 16 and 17, and this number was issued in honor of the event. It contained 84 pages printed on good coated paper and was nicely illustrated with half-tones of the officers, speakers, and the various implement buildings in the city. It was a very creditable number.

The St. Louis 1904 fair promises to be a great success for the manufacturer. The buildings devoted to transportation exhibits covers 163 acres. 65,000 square feet net have been devoted to the carriage industry, and there will be a club room for exhibitors. This site is said to be a beautiful one, covering about 1,200 acres, of which 250 will be devoted to the foreign buildings, state buildings and the concessionaries, being 50 more acres than given over to the same purpose at Chicago.

J. C. Lundy, representative of Robt. Bell, of Seaford, Ont., has been on a lengthened visit to the West looking up business. Since 1888 he has visited our country every year, but notices greater change this season than any other. He feels that they must pay more attention to western trade. It is expected that the principal of the factory will shortly be here, when it is not unlikely that some definite steps will be taken looking to larger business relations with Manitoba and the Territories.

Winnipeg has been more or less troubled with threshing outfits this season. It was found that injury was done the streets through the heavy engines running over the asphalt—the flange on the large wheels were forced down into the asphalt, leaving good sized holes. This called for a by-law prohibiting the driving of engines on such streets. The other day a new feature was presented, in an engine "running away," or becoming uncontrollable. Some of the curbs on one of the principal streets was badly injured.

Howard Campbell, president, and S. S. Stratton, secretary, of the Gear-Scott Threshing Machine Co., of Richmond, Ind., arrived in Winnipeg a few days ago, and, after a visit with their local manager, J. R. Norris, took train for a trip through Manitoba and the Prince Albert and Edmonton sections. Mr. Norris accompanied them as far as Brandon. We understand they were very favorably impressed with the country and that the visit may lead to the firm putting themselves in position to do greater business in the Canadian West.

The high price of coal will have a decided effect upon the cost of manufactures. Especially is this so, when there is much cast-ironwork in connection with the goods turned out. Quite a number of the manufacturers are looking into the question of oil, with the view of using it instead of coal, for furnaces and other purposes. It is hoped that some scheme may be worked out to keep the cost of production where it now is. Should the excess figure have to be paid on coal for some time, we cannot see how a further advance on implements can be prevented.

A few days back The Nor-West Farmer had a look at a photograph of the new plow works which is being established at Paris, Ont., and for which Stewart & Metcalfe, of Winnipeg, are the western agents. The concern certainly has a very nice appearance. The top is rather novel looking, being a series of slanting roofs, or eides, leading to gutters running one way. The machinery is now being installed, and in a short time manufacturing will be commenced—in good season for the spring trade. It is given out that the factory will be up-to-date in every respect.

H. W. Hutchinson, of The Fairchild Co., has returned from a short trip to western points. While he understood the season in the Territories was quite a little later than Manitoba, he did not expect to find it so far behind. In some sections it is fully three weeks later than Southern Manitoba. This means that quite a portion of the late crop was touched with frost. The latter part of the season has been very favorable, which has enabled the threshing to be pushed forward, although there is somewhat of a shortage of outfits. The outlook for another year's trade Mr. H. reports very good indeed.

Through the announcement that the Milwaukee Division of the International Harvester had secured license to do business in Manitoba, it was thought that they were to open a branch in the West. But we understand this is not the case. They secured the license as a matter of convenience—to place the five divisions of the Harvester Co. on a proper business basis in the Canadian West. However, should any of the farmers desire their make of machines, we presume they could be accommodated through H. Donaldson, of the McCormick division, in whose name the license was taken.

A floating exhibition of American manufactures will start from Seattle, Wash., Nov. 15th, for a six months' cruise, visiting Siberia, China, Japan, the Philippines, North Africa, Australia and the Hawaiian Islands.

The block on Princess St., Winnipeg, occupied by the Deering Division, Manitoba Union Mining Co., E. E. Devlin & Co., Frost & Wood Co., McCormick Division, H. F. Anderson & Co. and Buffalo-Plitts Co., has been "rejuvenated." An extra story has been added and other improvements made. The building has also been very nicely painted outside, giving it quite a bright cheery appearance.

The Canadian commercial agent in South Africa has visited a number of places and reports good prospects. He asks that Canadians exhibit greater energy in securing trade than they are now doing. Mr. Jardine has already established a connection between a large number of Canadian manufacturers and firms in Canada, but says that Canadians should advertise more. Canadians, he believes, should supply a fair share of the timber of South Africa as well as woodenware, furniture, boots, shoes, organs, food products, lobsters, etc. A great quantity of machinery will be required.

The Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works in the Laurier Government, laid the foundation of the new addition to the McLaughlin Carriage Co. works at Oshawa, Ont. The telegraph report in the newspapers is to the effect that he assured the gathering that if by means of a readjustment of the tariff he could aaset them to employ two or three hundred more hands, they could rely upon him to do so. He regretted that \$1,000,000 worth of carriages were imported into Canada this year, and declared that these goods should have been manufactured by Canadian workmen.

W. Johnston & Co., Winnipeg, have been appointed agents for the Havana Metal Wheel Co., of Havana, Ill. The line manufactured embraces metal wagon, plow and binder wheels, spokes, wagon trucks, logging carts, feed grinders, etc. The Winnipeg firm consider them quite a "taking" line, as they have already disposed of the first consignment, which was by no means a small lot. Messrs. Johnston & Co. also have secured the agency for the Acme Harvester Co.'s stackers and sweep rakes, and for the J. S. Rowell Mfg. Co., of Beaver Dam, Wis., manufacturers of the "Tiger" steel frame disc drills, shoe drills, hoe drills and broadcast seeders.

Fargo papers announce that E. J. Bricker and Geo. Wetlauffer have succeeded in interesting a number of capitalists in Fargo and Moorhead in a stock company for the purpose of manufacturing bay racks, grain tanks, wheelbarrows and washing machines. We believe these are the gentlemen that had a hand in the organization of the Western Implement Mfg. Co., at Winnipeg. If so, the first named is a well known resident of the Manitoba metropolis, and Mr. Wetlauffer hails from Stratford, Ont. It is reported that the factory will be located at Moorhead, with headquarters at Fargo, and that the new company will purchase an old flax fibre mill and remodel the same for their use.

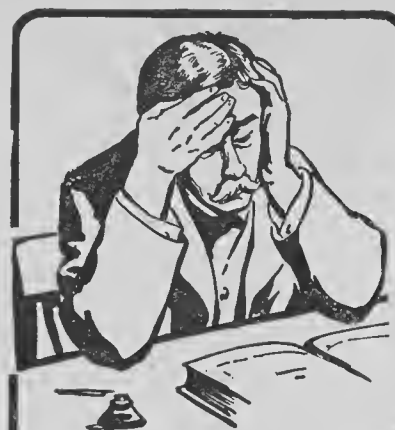
The Farm Implement News of Chicago says: From several points dealers have reported that certain prominent dealers, leaders in their places, were making efforts to secure exclusive agency for all the five divisions of the International Harvester Company of America. It is safe to predict that no single dealer will be appointed agent for the five lines, nor even two. It is and will continue to be the policy of the company to maintain separate agencies for the five lines. The management feel that any consolidation of retail agencies would tend to reduce the volume of sales. It is evidently the policy of the company to continue business relations with every good agent who has heretofore represented any one of the constituent concerns.

J. Jardine, Dominion trade commissioner in South Africa, has sent a report to the Ottawa trade and commerce department, in which he calls attention to the advantageous opportunity afforded Canadians for trade with that country. It is said that British firms cannot compete in the market, as they do not manufacture the class of goods required. In the list of articles required are plows, harrows and all agricultural implements, which, in order to meet the market, must be as cheap as possible. Canadian firms anxious for this trade should get after it at once, as there are about 50,000 settlers to be supplied. The articles are to be paid for by the government. If they act promptly Canadian firms will certainly get a large share of this trade.

Some idea of the size of the Deering buildings, which are being erected at Hamilton, Ont., may be gleaned from the following figures:—

Excavation, 21,500 cubic yards.
Concrete, 109,008 cubic feet.
Rubble stone, 47,500 cubic feet.
Brick, 24 millions.
Cement floors, 37,000 square feet.
42-inch brick sewer, 1,375 lineal feet.
36-inch brick sewer, 985 lineal feet.
50-inch pipe sewer, 1,100 lineal feet.
18-inch pipe sewer, 1,300 lineal feet.
15-inch pipe sewer, 2,600 lineal feet.
5,200 feet of 12-inch, 10-inch and 8-inch cast iron water pipe for the fire pipe system.
It will take 24 million feet of lumber, and 500 tons of steel for the trusses of the forge, grey iron and malleable iron foundries, and 198,000 square feet of roofing, 7,900 feet of galvanized iron gutter and conductor pipe, and five tons of tin plate for the fire proofing of the fire doors and shutters.
There are required 47,000 panes of glass 12 inches by 14 inches, and 27,000 panes of glass 9 inches by 12 inches.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



Headache.

Pain across the forehead or at back of head is dangerous. It slowly but surely weakens the intellectual powers, impairs the vitality and will. Headache is sometimes from the eyes but more frequently is caused by a disordered condition of the stomach and digestive organs.

Do not suffer. The pain can be cured by the harmless remedy

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

It never loses its effect. Cures by driving out the poison, and does not simply deaden the pain as do so many preparations containing narcotics.

Abbey's in the morning will make you well and keep you well.

Harvesters and Threshers

Harvesters and threshers who are heavy consumers of Chewing Tobacco will find.

PAY ROLL CHEWING TOBACCO

much more wholesome than the rank tobaccos of the past. As only pure ingredients enter into the manufacture of this brand, it can be used with perfect security. Valuable presents can also be obtained by saving the Snow-shoe Tags, which are on every plug. The time for the redemption of Snow-shoe Tags has been extended to

Jan. 1st, 1904

The Farmers' Trading Co. Ltd.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

Dealers in

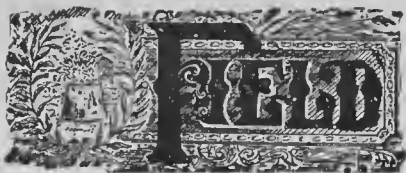
FARM MACHINERY

We handle the widely-known McColm Roller, the celebrated Plano Harvesting Machinery, Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc., made by the Rock Island Plow Co., and the Grand Detour Plow Co., also Wagons, Cultivators, Feed Cutters and Grain Crushers.

Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



The King of All.

By Paul N. Hayden, Winnipeg Man.

You may talk of the crops of cotton,
Of barley and of corn,
But I'll tell you of the king of all,
The wheat crop just born.

Forth from Mother Earth springing,
Adding to Nature's store,
Comes the ripe golden harvest,
Twenty million bushels more.

The harvesters are moving,
The binders have their fill,
And now from the Eastern country
The men are coming still.

The stooks are covering the ground,
The hum of the thresher is near,
While wheat is king of the land,
And the farmer has no fear.

The future looks bright to him,
With acres of grain in sight,
And when threshing is being done,
He is there in his might.

All hail, then, to the King of Grain!
Ahead of the cotton and corn,
Is the wheat crop of the Northwest,
From Mother Earth just born.

man food go to show that their quality is above reproach and all of them are quite wholesome. The fault is in the price only.

Among the wheat preparations there is a wide difference in price without a corresponding difference in nutritive value. "Granula," for instance, is quoted at 27.2 cents a pound. It contains 15.09 per cent. protein and 79.92 per cent. carbohydrates, while "Pillsbury's Vitos," at 6.4 cents a pound, contains respectively 14.29 and 82.21 per cent. of those nutrients. "Force," a conspicuously advertised and extravagantly extolled article, is quoted at 16.5 cents a pound. It contains 12.22 per cent. protein and 81.82 per cent. carbohydrates; while the well known "Pettijohn," at 7 cents, contains respectively 13.16 and 80.43 per cent. of those nutrients. The makers of "Grape Nuts" have even more active imaginations than the "Force" makers, but their preparation, at 14.6 cents, ranks among the low ones in nutritive elements.

In the various preparations of oats there are great differences in price without any equivalent in value. There is "McCann's Finest Oat Meal," for instance, at 10.9 cents a pound, with a much lower nutritive value than "Quaker Rolled Oats," at 6.3 cents, "Ralston Health Oats," at 5.8 cents, or of several others at about the same value.

In corn preparations there is "F. S. Granulated Hominy" at 9.2 cents, a pound, and "Cerealine Flakes," at 9.1 cents, containing much less food material than several other preparations of corn costing but little over half as much.

P. C. McKibbin, one of the pioneers of Cartwright, has died there at the age of 81. He was a native of Ireland and came to Cartwright in 1879.

The County Council of Wentworth, Ont., has decided to spend \$98,000 in the purchase of certain toll roads, and for the improvement of certain roads.

R. A. Peterson, Strathcona, got 2 lbs. of seed potatoes, "Early White Prize" variety, from Ottawa last spring. He has reaped from the 28 hills in which they were planted 89 lbs. of well grown tubers.

Reports from Ontario go to show that potatoes will be scarce this year, owing to the prevalence of potato blight. The moist conditions of the past summer have been most favorable to the development of blight.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, is solving the storage problem by putting up temporary board structures in the field alongside of his stacks, which are filled with grain as it is threshed. Saves horse hauling, till the rush of threshing is over.

R. G. Nordal, a farmer at Grund, had a field of oats considerably shaken out last fall. When he came to plow it as summer fallow he found a pretty fair volunteer crop, which he allowed to grow. He has just threshed 57 bushels to the acre from that field.

Late season and early frost have combined to damage a good deal of the corn grown a few hundred miles south of us this year. We have not heard of any damage done to the yet limited corn



FARM BUILDINGS OF WM. CHAMBERS, ADJOINING THE TOWN OF OAK LAKE, MAN.

The house is 16x26, with wing 14x18, kitchen 12x14, and woodshed 12x12. The house has a basement, also furnace and bath. The barn has a stone basement, 10 feet high, and is 52x100 with hip roof, and well built. The farm is now for sale. See advertisement in this issue.

Fine Fall Weather in Alberta.

One of The Nor-West Farmer representatives, who is travelling in Alberta, writing under date of October 15th, has these cheery words to say in regard to conditions in the western part of the Territories:—

The weather in Alberta for the first half of October has been very favorable for all kinds of farm work — bright, warm days and cool nights. Stacking is practically completed, and much more fall plowing has been done than usual.

In Northern Alberta small fields of winter wheat have been sown in almost every district, but in the south quite a large area has been seeded to this crop and it is all looking very promising at present.

Fancy Cereal Food.

A good few of the American experiment stations are now turning their attention to the analysis of various secret preparations of stock food, with a view to discover the feed value of the compounds now being put on the market for that purpose.

Another set of observers are dissecting the cereal foods now so freely advertised under fancy names. The aggregate result of those analyses of hu-

man food go to show that their quality is above reproach and all of them are quite wholesome. The fault is in the price only.

In none of these cereal preparations do buyers get less nutrition for their money than in "Cook's Flaked Rice," at 18.2 cents a pound, which is simply rice cooked; and rice has just about the food value of corn; and it will be admitted that corn at 18 cents a pound is rather extravagant living.

The above information is to be found at greater length in Bulletin 34 of the Maine Experiment Station. Besides the profits to the originators of these fancy preparations of wholesome food the advertising and fancy package, each with bright pictorial illustrations and the profits of the retailer must all be paid for out of the fancy price paid by the consumer.

Bad as this is, it is not to be named in the same day with the folly of the man who pays ten cents a drink for the stuff the distiller and brewer manufactures out of less than half a cent's worth of corn or barley. Quaker oats and cerealine are only expensive foods. The liquid preparations from grain are not foods at all. They are, to speak plainly, just high priced poisons.

A group of Carberry men have just purchased the Northern Elevator Co.'s elevator in that town and will extend its business by handling oats and barley and putting in a chopping plant.

crop of Manitoba. As far south as Missouri the frost hit, and sorgham has for the second time in 40 years been considerably damaged.

W. J. Stark, who settled in Rosebery in 1879 and was the first secretary-treasurer of the Municipality for several years, has retired from farming and will return to Kelso, Scotland, where other members of his family have been long known as successful breeders of Border Leicester sheep.

The Rev. A. Chisholm has sold his bees, with the exception of two hives, to Wm. Knox, and he has also sold his land on the Smith estate to the same gentleman. Mr. Knox intends going extensively into bee raising, working up to 1,000 hives, and will erect a suitable building on his newly acquired property this fall.—Macgregor Herald.




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Condemnation of Toronto Grading.

There has been a constant suspicion in the minds of many farmers, as our own columns have occasionally shown, that everything was not right about the inspection of grain meant for export. It is now some time since The Nor'-West Farmer hinted that, though there was every reason to trust the results of Winnipeg inspection, the same thing could not be said with equal confidence regarding wheat re-inspected at points further east. The following report forwarded by C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner, Winnipeg, to the Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, throws some interesting light on this point. It will be recollected that Mr. Castle in early summer visited England, mainly with a view to getting information at first hand as to the opinions entertained in the leading British Grain Exchanges regarding the methods in which our grain is placed on their markets and their unbiased estimate of its quality. We quote from Mr. Castle's report as follows:—

W. G. Parmelee, Esq., Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Sir,—Acting under instructions contained in your letter, dated May 20th, I visited, while in England, some of the leading corn exchanges of Great Britain and Ireland, in order to ascertain how the grain trade there was satisfied with the quality and condition of the leading or regular grades of Manitoba grain (which includes grain grown in the Northwest Territories) purchased by them during the last two or three years, and as a result of my investigation I have the honor to report as follows:—

I visited the corn exchanges at London (Mark Lane and the Baltic), Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin and Bristol, and through the kindness of the high commissioner for Canada, I obtained letters of introduction to the secretaries of these exchanges, to whom I afterwards presented them, and upon explaining the object of my visit, I was at once introduced to prominent members of the grain trade (millers and merchants) who deal largely in "Manitobas," to whom I also intimated the object of my visit. From the discussions that followed, it soon became apparent that the British corn trade thought most highly of our wheat, and as an instance of that I might say that one of the largest milling concerns in Scotland was milling only Manitoba 1 hard and 1 northern, and not using any other kind of wheat whatever.

One fact above all others was made apparent, viz.: That consignments of Manitoba grain carrying Winnipeg or Fort William inspection certificates gave general satisfaction to the British corn trade, and that grading was of a uniform character, and the quality and condition were always well maintained. This fact was confirmed at every corn exchange visited by me without exception. It was further emphasized that during the past two or three years the grading where the grain carried Winnipeg or Fort William inspection certificates was more uniform than formerly, thus proving that the amendments to the General Inspection Act passed in 1899, whereby the inspectors now grade directly on the wording of the act (instead of, as formerly, upon the yearly established standard samples of the different grades prepared by the western grain standards board), Winnipeg inspection, and abolition of mixing after inspection was enacted, was a step in the right direction.

What the British corn trade impressed upon me most forcibly was the absolute necessity of keeping up the quality of our regular grades—in a word, uniformity; that what was best for them was best for us necessarily; that regular grades should always be equal to the standard sample of the various Manitoba regular grades on file in the offices of the British corn exchanges, which are sent them annually by the proper officers of the Manitoba grain inspection division through the high commissioner's office in London. The trade wishes to be assured, if possible, that in making contracts for future delivery, they could do so with entire confidence with the knowledge that when the grain contracted for was delivered at some future date, it would be equal to the standard sample of that grade.

The next point in importance emphasized was that the utmost care should be taken in preventing Manitoba inspected grain being tampered with or mixed in transit and that this must be done at all costs if it is desired to preserve its very high reputation.

Nearly all Manitoba grain is sold "Canadian Government grades guaranteed by the seller," so that as a matter of fact, the reputation of our Government even is at stake, and is liable to be called into question if Manitoba grain is either wrongfully inspected or if tampered with after having received the western certificate.

That it was necessary to draw my attention to this fact was conclusively shown during my visit to the Glasgow exchange. A cargo of Manitoba 2 northern, carrying re-inspection certificate issued at Toronto, was sold for 1 shilling per quarter below a 2 northern Manitoba cargo carrying Fort William certificate.

At my request samples of each cargo were forwarded to me to Winnipeg, under the official seal of the Glasgow exchange. The

scissors were broken by me in the presence of the chief grain inspector for the inspection district of Manitoba, David Horn.

In order to get an unbiased opinion upon these two samples, I forwarded them to the secretary of the Government survey board, Winnipeg, requesting that that board give me a written report as to the grading of each sample.

The sample submitted, marked "A," was originally graded 2 northern, and carried a Fort William certificate. That marked "B" was graded at Toronto and carried a 2 northern Toronto certificate.

Sample "A" the survey board graded as 2 northern, while sample "B" the board were of the opinion was inferior to and would not grade as 2 northern, and that there was a difference in value of 5 cents per bushel between the two samples in favor of sample "A."

At each of the exchanges above mentioned I received the same complaint, viz.: That Toronto and other eastern certificates were unsatisfactory, so much so was this the case that the day I visited the Liverpool corn exchange, Col. Montgomery, the president, informed me that delegates had that day been sent to the London corn exchanges to consider the advisability of ruling out from all contracts "Manitobas" carrying Toronto or other eastern certificates.

It is quite apparent that the situation is most serious, and if permitted to exist must work incalculable harm and loss upon all Northwestern and Manitoba farmers, as British prices will be, as now, based upon the value of the adulterated Manitoba wheats, while the unadulterated wheat will be sold at Manitoba country points by our farmers on such a hosed value.

It is my duty to inform you that the report is common in Winnipeg that the Toronto inspector has not fully observed the provisions of the Inspection Act with respect to re-inspecting Manitoba grain, especially in the direction of properly satisfying himself of the preserved identity of the Manitoba grain he has been called upon to re-inspect; nor has he in all cases required the surrender of the western certificates before issuing his own. It is my opinion that the department should at once investigate the facts, in order to restore confidence in the integrity of our inspection system amongst the exporters and producers of this country.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) C. C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24th, 1902.

Since Mr. Castle's report to the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce was published, the Grain Exchange Board at Winnipeg has published its correspondence with the departments at Ottawa in reference to the same subject—inspection of Manitoba wheat at Toronto and subordinate ports. The Board had already become aware of irregularities, or what they were led to conclude were irregularities, in Toronto inspection and had correspondence over the matter. But it takes a good deal of leverage to move some things. On August 12th the Deputy Minister of Justice, in reply to a question from the Department of Trade and Commerce, wrote as follows:—

That though grain inspected at Winnipeg may be re-inspected east of Fort William, under no circumstances can the grade be raised upon re-inspection, though it may be lowered, and no inspector east of Fort William can issue an inspection for grades of 1 hard or 1 and 2 northern unless the western certificate has been surrendered and the identity of the wheat has been preserved without admixture and the grain is of the grade and quality called for by the western certificate. In no case can the eastern inspector raise the grade fixed by the western certificate.

See Sec. 12 of the schedule to the General Inspection Act.

On Sept. 5th, C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, again wrote Mr. Parmelee as follows:—

Sir,—The council of this exchange has had its attention drawn to the apparent practice of the Dominion grain inspector at Toronto (or his assistant) of issuing inspection certificates for Manitoba wheat, contrary to the provisions of the inspection act, and the exchange respectfully asks that an immediate and rigid investigation into the official acts of the Toronto inspector, in the direction indicated, be made.

The exchange also wishes to draw to your notice that complaints are made against the inspection of Manitoba grain at Portland, and though no definite data have been laid before the exchange, it is so important that

no suspicion of misgrading at that point should prevail that this exchange requests that the system and details of inspection as pursued by the Canadian inspection at Portland be fully investigated.

The exchange considers it advisable to inform you that it has already been strongly urged by the largest Manitoba exporting firms that a circular letter be issued by this exchange and forwarded to all the corn exchanges and leading importers of Manitoba grain in Europe, warning them under no circumstances should they purchase Manitoba grain without insisting that certificates issued west of Lake Superior by the Government inspector should accompany the delivery of the grain, but the exchange, being satisfied that whatever irregularity may exist will be promptly and effectively removed by your department, decided not to take any action in that direction, at the present time. The exchange, therefore, respectfully asks for an early reply to this communication, as the matter is of immensely great importance to every purchaser and exporter of Manitoba wheat, and this season's crop is already moving rapidly.

To this Mr. Parmelee replied as follows on Sept. 29th:

Sir,—I have yours of the 23rd instant, in which you inform me that complaints are made against inspection of Manitoba grain at Portland, etc. Of course you understand that Portland is not a Canadian port and that Canada has no inspector at that port nor any jurisdiction over the United States inspectors there.

I note further the proposal to issue a circular warning leading importers of Manitoba grain in Europe that they should under no circumstances purchase Manitoba grain without insisting that a certificate should be issued west of Lake Superior. I think that this would be a very injudicious move. The law expressly provides that under certain circumstances the grain can be re-inspected and, in fact, the seaboard protection is, under such circumstances, invariably required by the purchaser in Europe.

With reference to inspection at Toronto, of course we must hold the inspector responsible for his acts, and any distinct definite complaints that can be traced will be investigated, but it is rather an awkward thing to undertake to investigate a general complaint in no way specific. If you have any complaint of specific character and can give data I will see that it is investigated without delay.

In pursuance of the desire of the Grain Board to have the question dealt with in a practical way, the following letter was written by C. A. Young, President of the Board, to the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior:—

Dear Sir,—The attention of the Grain Exchange has been drawn to the fact that certain cargoes of Manitoba wheat have been sold on the Glasgow market during the last season carrying certificates issued by a Toronto inspector. We learn through the survey board that the sample so inspected was not equal to the grade it was meant to represent.

The matter was submitted to the deputy minister of trade and commerce for the purpose of having that department take such steps as might be necessary to prevent a recurrence of that sort of thing. In his reply to the secretary of the exchange he seems unwilling to take any action unless a definite charge is made. It is not our wish to ask the department to prosecute for any misdemeanor that has already taken place, but we think it is the duty of the department to prevent a recurrence of what you must consider a violation of the spirit of the act. We understand that Mr. Parmelee has been furnished with sufficient data to prove to him the necessity of putting a stop to this practice.

Kindly take the matter up with the proper department and if you succeed in waking them up to the importance of this step you will do a great deal towards maintaining the standing our wheat is entitled to.

We give the above correspondence so large a space in our columns that our readers may see exactly the position of all parties to this case, except, of course, the eastern local inspectors at the various points of transshipment whose actions are here called in question. In another part of this issue we take the matter up editorially.

The largest load of wheat that has been brought into town this fall, drawn direct from the machine, came in on Monday evening. The load contained 97½ bushels and was drawn by William Rose's team.—Glenboro Gazette.



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Deep Rooting Plants as a Means of Restoring Fertility.

In a season such as we have just passed through there is sometimes more trouble from over-fertility than from too little of it. But there are years when fertility crops up as a near-hand question. Somehow the land that has borne fifteen or more grain crops in twenty years begins to feel tired, and then the question of renewing fertility gets once more to the front.

An experienced Illinois seed-grower, discussing this question, says that he has always found deep rooting plants a great aid to the renewal of fertility. He has had surprising results from growing sunflowers. A crop of corn put in on land that had just borne a crop of sunflowers was the wonder of his neighborhood. The ashes from burned sunflower leaves and stalks contain 75 per cent. of pure potash and a considerable amount of phosphoric acid. And where its roots have penetrated there will be channels for air and water in due course.

Take an acre or two of land that shows evidence of getting tired of wheat growing. Plow the land this fall as deep as the drouth will permit and harrow it down. Plow it again next spring and then put in potatoes every third furrow, harrowing them twice before they peep through the surface, and cultivating them on the flat to save all the moisture possible. They may yield a moderate crop, say 100 bushels to the acre. If, of an experimental turn of mind, you may plow into another acre of the same land twenty loads of rotted manure, treat a potato crop on that the same way, and note results. Next year put a second crop of potatoes on the same ground, still without manuring, and the third year sow wheat on it. The chances are that if the season is at all a favorable one and the soil a decent clay loam that wheat will grow too rank. Try it and see.

In Scotland, Elliot, of Clifton, has, by sowing among his grass crops deep-rooting plants, such as chickory and burnet, got his land into a state of healthy fertility that has drawn the attention of all Britain. Deep-rooting crops, such as mangels, Swede turnips and Essex rape, which, on our present methods of farming, can only be grown to a very limited extent, all work in the same direction, are still worthy of note as furnishing the kind of crop that can be used without any aid from manure to illustrate the possibilities of deep-rooting plants and green crops as aids to rotation and consequent fertility. We hope there may be some who are, even this year, not too busy to try a well-plowed acre or two of their older land along this line.

Some people will perhaps ask what good are sunflowers after they are grown? For one thing, poultry fatten readily on their seeds, and if a row of the stalks is left every year standing on an exposed wheat field those stalks will do much to prevent the fine soil from being carried away by wind storms. When rotted they are excellent manure.

The Hessian Fly.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued the following bulletin: Hessian fly has again been doing much damage in some parts of Manitoba, notably around Wawanesa and Rounthwaite, also at Treesbank and Stockton. While in Ontario the Hessian fly is double-brooded, and late sowing is the chief remedy, and one which, having been widely adopted last year, is now bearing good fruit in that province; in Manitoba the pest is single-brooded, owing to there being no fall wheat grown there.

Dr. James Fletcher, the Dominion entomologist and botanist, contends that, as the Hessian fly is undoubtedly restricted in Manitoba to the summer straw-attacking brood, the remedy is simple, and, if persisted in, this pest never need become a serious menace to western wheat growers. The insects passing the winter for the most part in

the stubble and not appearing until the following spring, when there are growing wheat plants for the females to lay their eggs upon, if the stubble be burnt over or plowed down in autumn and the straw fed to stock or burned at any time before the flies emerge in the spring, this dire enemy of the wheat grower should be easily controlled. Many of the "flax seeds" of the summer brood are carried with the straw, and at threshing are dislodged and thrown down beneath the machine among the rubbish, or are left in the straw. All screenings or dust should, therefore, be carefully destroyed, and all straw should be either used during the winter or be burned before spring.

What Steady Work in Manitoba Means.

A husky looking Englishman just returned from South Africa was noticed at the C. P. R. station with a painfully severe cast of expression on his map of England. To say the least, he was indignant and vehemently censorious of the farmers of the Portage plains. The reporter, of course, was sympathetic and endeavored to pour oil on the troubled waters by inquiring in to the situation and remarking that "the farmers are pretty busy on the plains."

"Busy," said the indignant man, "I've been out there for the last month or more, and I haven't seen nor heard on any."

"But, my! look at the wheat-cutting and threshing going on all around through the country," interposed a bystander, "Don't you call that being busy?"

"Well, tha may be 'busy,' but tha doesn't need to lie about it!" shouted the man from South Africa.

"And what lies have they been stuffing you with now?" queried the reporter.

"Lies! Lies!" groaned the indignant yeoman. "Look here! When I was in South Africa, a man out on the plains 'ere wrote to me and promised me a steady job—a steady job mind you—if I would just remember 'm when I came out to Manitoby."

"And would he not keep his word?" asked the now indignant reporter.

"Keep his word!—keep his word!—well, I should say not."

Here his anger choked him, but after a pause he continued in a subdued tone of voice: "It was all very well for a week or two, but after that 'e began to tire of the bargain, and told me about 12 o'clock one night that 'e would have to lay me off for a couple of hours in the middle of the night, while 'e went and 'ad a sleep."

The reporter comforted the disconsolate group of bystanders, while the indignant South African hero boarded the train for Brandon in the hope of securing steady employment.—Portage Daily Graphic.

The American firm of Williams Bros. are erecting an elevator at Oakland, Man.

On a field of wheat of 35 acres, which H. McPhail, north of Brandon, has just threshed, the average yield ran 41 bushels to the acre.

Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, sold in one bunch over 10,000 bushels of wheat off their farm, all of which went through the farmers' elevator.

The Ivel agricultural motor is an English invention which has been tested to do the work of horses on a binder or plow. Tests so far have proved very favorable.

Whitewater boasts of 115,806 bushels of wheat marketed, of which only one was graded No. 1 northern. It was from the bush on the south. All the rest went No. 1 hard.

The Brakman-Kerr Milling Co., at Edmonton, is paying 25 cts. for milling oats and the local brewery is paying 35 to 40 cts. for all the barley offered them. This is better than Winnipeg figures today.

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You have a friend who is sick.

Write me his name. That is all—just a postal card. Send it as an act of humanity.

Tell me which book he needs.

I will either cure that friend or pay all the cost of his treatment.

I will at least do the utmost that medicine can do. I will give the best advice in my power. I may fail; but there will not be a penny of cost if I do.

I will do this at the start:

I will send the sick one an order on his or her druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell that druggist to let him test it for a month at my risk. If it succeeds the cost is \$5.50. If it fails I will pay the druggist myself.

I will leave the decision to you.

Don't say that this is impossible, for I do just as I say; I have done it for years—done it with hundreds of thousands.

I will do it in any case, no matter how difficult. I only ask the sick one to be fair with himself and me.

I cannot always succeed. There are conditions like cancer, for which I know no cure. But I alone am the loser when I fail.

My records for five years show that 39 out of each 40 who accepted my offer, paid for the medicine taken. That means that 39 in each 40 are cured. That fact alone makes this offer possible.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure your friend.

My success is due to a lifetime of effort, in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. It is this nerve power alone that operates the vital organs. No organ is weak when it has sufficient power. I bring back the nerve power—that is all. It is just like giving more steam to an engine that is weak.

My book will explain it all.

Every soul who reads this knows some sick friend. You know somebody who will never find another way to get well.

Let me tell that friend my way.

I must be successful. My remedy must do what I claim.

If it did not, such an offer as this would bankrupt me in a month.

The sick one is your friend—a stranger to me. If I am willing to do so much, won't you write a postal, that he or she may get well?

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The Local Fair—What's the Good of It?

That depends very much on the individual quality of the men and women who attend it. The exhibitor, to begin with, should be willing to lose a prize to a better man as represented by the better quality of the articles he brings into competition. The very first idea, to be permanently fixed in the mind of competitors and onlookers, is that the object of offering the prizes is to encourage the production of something superior. There may be a few cases in which a single man gets so far ahead of others in his particular line that the race is for him practically a walkover. But what he has done somebody else can try, and the virtue is in the trying.

Suppose the competition is for a beef bull, or a good draft team, and that a man with more money than skill pays a fancy price for something whose quality is due to the skill of somebody else, in that case the merit of the original producer has been rewarded, but the mere command of money cannot keep up this game. It generally requires as much skill to keep up to show form a beast that has been "fitted" by someone else as it does to produce it at first, and in such a case the monied man has one of two alternatives. He must either pay for a man able to do justice to his fancy exhibit or make himself the butt for the scorn of his neighbors. Public opinion is in the main pretty sound on all such questions and real merit will have the support of the home critics, even if there has been a blunder in the work of judging.

The principle of offering rewards proportioned to the expense and difficulty of producing a really meritorious exhibit no one need dispute. There may be an exceptional case in which a good prize may go to something inferior, but even that is not so bad as it looks, and will soon cure itself.

A good local show is but the district school in which the aspiring pupil is gradually educated to distinguish the points of excellence or defect in the various exhibits. No man can make a regular success who is not a careful student. Go back to the north of Scotland, from which good cattlemen have gone all over the world, and you find the country boys who attend the cattle following with eye and ear every remark made by the skilled visitor on the cattle under their care. They collect in this way the material from which to frame an opinion of their own. If they are to go far along this line they read as well as listen, and by slow but sure steps advance to the possession of judgment of the points good and had of every beast they see and at the same time and in the same way learn how to feed, handle and exhibit a beast in such a way as to bring out the best of the animal that has been put into their hands.

The show is simply the bringing of the work so learned to a convenient centre in which the value of each man's skill shall be decided on by men of riper skill than their own, who decide whether the student has realized in actual fact the ideal which for years has been maturing in his own mind. The true student, the man who, out of every such contest, is, whether he gets a front place or no place at all, finding out the reasons for success or defeat, counts comparatively little on the mere winning of the red ticket. He has had an opportunity to try his strength against men as strong or stronger than himself, and it does him good.

The only solid justification of any fair, big or little, is its educative value both to competitors and spectators. Of course, a large proportion of those who attend such gatherings are more eager for a day's sport and temporary excitement than for a day's schooling in stock, grain, vegetable, or fruit growing. But this demand for mere sensation rather than for clearer practical light on the part of the triflers does not alter the value of the show to the true student.

What is wanted is a board of directors who have correct ideas of what a good show should be and are willing to

do their best to strengthen all the best features of the fair and check the tendency to exhibitions of merely ephemeral interest.

If the farmers through indifference, or for any similar reason, neglect to use their best efforts to make it a real farmers' show, it is pretty certain that the sports will soon carry everything their own way till the whole affair becomes a caricature of the really valuable display it might, could and would be.

Manitoba Flour Superior.

The results of an interesting test have just been made public from Ottawa. Wm. Hutchison, Dominion Exhibition Commissioner, has been studying the possibilities of exporting Canadian grain and flour to China and Japan. He recently made a tour throughout the States of Oregon and Washington and the Canadian West gathering information. He says that a trial shipment was made to Baham, and the complaint came back that the flour was too dark and that its cost was too high. To refute these complaints Mr. Hutchison made a practical demonstration. On his return from Oregon and Washington he brought nine barrels of their flour and nine barrels of Manitoba hard wheat flour. These he submitted to the leading Ottawa bakeries to have a practical test as to their relative value for bread purposes. The result shows that the Manitoba hard spring wheat flour produced twenty-one pounds more bread to the barrel than that of the Oregon and Washington samples. If Canada wishes to obtain the Oriental trade, Mr. Hutchison points out that it will be either by introducing the Manitoba flour or by raising wheat that will produce a flour similar to that now used in Japan and China. Mr. Hutchison has no doubt of suitable transportation rates being obtained.

J. R. Vernon, of Boissevain, threshed in two days 7,800 bushels of oats and barley.

Grasshoppers are reported as having been much less destructive in the district south of Sewell than in previous years.

Ralph Robins, northwest of Plumas, is reported as having a field of oats averaging from 12 to 26-inch heads. One big head counted made 375 grains. They are of Salzer's 2-foot variety, and the owner says they have made 134 bushels to the acre. No rust has been seen on them.

A. Davidson, Strathcona, Alberta, is boasting of a choice crop of potatoes, the seed of which was imported from Ireland. They are of the up-to-date variety, a recent introduction in the old country and much valued there. It is not usual for old countries varieties to do well here.

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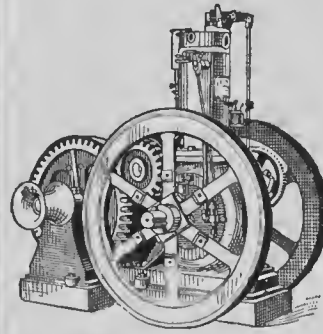
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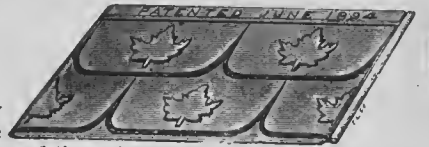


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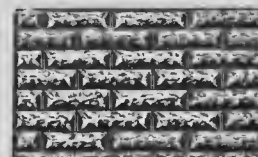
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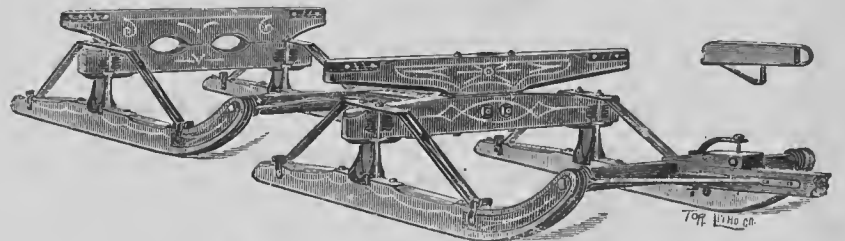


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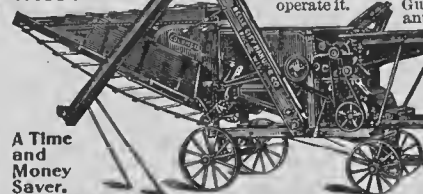
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The Time to Repair the Binders

The other day we came across a Manitoba farmer who gave us a pointer. He keeps all his farm machinery under cover. As soon as he is through using any implement it is cleaned up and stored away. The particular thing that caught our attention was the repairs he was making on his binders. As soon as cutting was finished the binders were taken to the implement shed. Here they were thoroughly cleaned and overhauled. Every worn-out or broken part was noted, also parts likely to give out next season. New pieces were obtained at once and put in place. When all ready for next year's work the binders were stored away. We thought there was a good deal of wisdom in this, because, when a man quits using his binder after days of work he knows every worn-out or weak place in it. While this knowledge is fresh in his mind is the time to make repairs, because next summer he will only have a hazy idea that certain repairs were needed, or that certain parts were weak. A breakdown after he has nicely started will remind him of what he well knew the previous year would take place. Repairs are always to be had now, and can be more easily made at once than at any other time.

The Secret of Non-Success.

When I hear a farmer declare that farming is a losing business I am reminded of the remark of a middle-aged Irishman I once knew. This Irishman, along with a spruce young man and myself were working for a farmer. One day we were "nooning" in the barn, and the young man, who had been visiting the evening previous, said, "Mike,

I want to ask you a question." "Yes, sor," said Mike. "You have seen a great deal of the world, and you must have done considerable courting in your time—" "I have, sor." "Well, did your girl ever get mad when you tried to kiss her?" "Av coourse, sor! That is to say, she wad put on that appearance, sor, because it was very proper she should." "Well, what I mean, did she ever get fighting mad and stay mad all the rest of the evening?" "Is that the way your gir-rl did, me b'y?" "Yes," replied the young man, gloomily. "Aha! Thin let me tell ye, my b'y, she's not your gir-rl; she belongs to the other feller, an' ye may jist as well quit right now!" When a farmer complains that he cannot make farming pay; that it is a losing business, the life of a slave, etc., it is very evident that he has another man's job, and the sooner he quits the farm the better it will be for the farm he quits, for himself and all those concerned.

A Rusty Plow.

If the plow is allowed to become rusty a very good way to clean it will be to give it an application of one part of sulphuric acid and four parts of water. In the absence of a little axle grease this mixture may answer. A little sulphuric acid is better to scour a plow that has become rusty than to use sulphuric words because it does not go.

D. A. Fraser, Emerson, Man., has two white turnips that weigh together 50 lbs.

A choice sample of oats on the Prairie Home farm at Crystal City is reported at 52 lbs. to the bushel. Next!

The McDonald family at Virden will this year have about 22,000 bushels of wheat. Not bad for one family.

At Arcola Ira Cross' threshing outfit threshed 2,000 bushels of wheat and 800 bushels of oats in less than ten hours.

Hodgins Bros., Alameda, threshed in one day 4,112 bushels, of which 600 were wheat, 200 flax, the rest oats. It was a J. I. Case outfit.

Gilroy & Sharff's outfit threshed 1,870 bushels of oats in an afternoon, near Manitou. Timed for one hour, it did 420 bushels.

Pincher Creek is bound to have a flour mill. The farmers will take stock enough to make it a success. They have already four churches and a bank, and a flour mill will make good company for the town's other institutions.

The trustees of the Brassey estate at Indian Head lately tried to get the municipal assessment on their 6,000-acre estate lowered. They failed to do so. This is not just the year to lower valuations on farm lands in the West.

FOR SALE

480 acres under splendid state of cultivation, within quarter-mile of Oak Lake, Man., one of the best towns in the Canadian West. The farm is full fenced with 3-strands wire and oak posts. For illustration of buildings, see Oct. 20th issue of this paper. This property will be sold for half cash, balance 6 per cent., any length of time. This is a snap and good reasons can be given for selling. For further particulars apply to Wm. Chambers, Oak Lake, Man.

BUY

Eastlake Shingles

FOR THE ROOF

Because: They are quicker and easier to lay. Will give most enduring protection. Are a safeguard against lightning and fire. Will never rust; and add a wonderfully neat appearance. They are the farmers' favorite because of their economical reliability. Either galvanized or painted.

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This Fleur-de-Lis Chatelaine Brooch and Locket is a gift to every person answering this advertisement.

SEND us your name and address on the below request, and we will take pleasure in sending you **free of any charge** this exquisite gold finished and hard-enamelled Fleur-de-Lis Chatelaine Brooch and Gainsborough Locket. The gift is unconditional, it being a bid for your friendship and good-will. With the Chatelaine Brooch and Locket we will send you ten boxes of Standard Electline Medicines to sell, if you can, at 25 cts. each, then return us our money and we will give you absolutely free all the following magnificent premiums: One Genuine Solid Gold Shell Ring, set with five simulative Rubies, Emeralds or Opals; one Nethersole Illusion Bracelet; One Imported Parisian Belt Buckle, and a complete set of Table



May We Hand You One of These?



Tennis (the most fascinating and popular game in the world.) Never before has there been gathered together such an array of beautiful and distinctive premiums for so light a service. Our medicines and Premiums stand squarely on their merits and are satisfying in every respect. We know this from thousands of testimonials from every province praising our remedies and expressing delight with our splendid premiums. It will be to your advantage to reply at once—don't put it off till to-morrow but write now before you forget it. The Chatelaine Brooch and Locket, which we give you entirely free, is in itself a princely gift, being finely gold finished, and sells regularly at \$1.00 each. The Locket opens and will hold two photos, and is the embodiment of artistic skill and beauty. Remember, all you have to do to get it is to sign and return the attached request to day; the Chatelaine Brooch, Locket and Medicine will be promptly mailed postpaid, and even if you do not sell the Medicine you at least have a \$1.00 Chatelaine Brooch and Locket for simply making the effort.

Lay down this paper and write us now.

Request for Fleur-de-Lis Chatelaine Brooch, Gainsborough Locket, and Medicine.

ELECTINE MEDICINE CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

Ship immediately by mail one Fleur-de-Lis Chatelaine Brooch and Locket; also ten twenty-five cent boxes of Electline Medicines. I agree to make an earnest effort to sell the medicine and return you the money with the understanding that I am to receive for this service a Solid Gold Shell s-stone Ring, a Nethersole Illusion Bracelet, an imported Parisian Belt Buckle, and a complete set of Table Tennis. If I fail to sell the medicine, I will return it to you within thirty days, and retain the Chatelaine Brooch and Locket as a gift from you.

Name.....

Address.....

W.N.I.

Write your name and address very very plainly.

The Electline Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Hints on Wintering Bees.

By J. Gatley, Austin Man.

It is an easy thing to winter bees in Manitoba, provided they have enough bees to cover six or seven Langstroth frames, the same frames to be fairly well filled with honey. Then about the 1st of November they must be put into winter quarters, which may be a cellar under dwelling house or an underground place outside. The hives should be placed on two scantling or two inch boards on edge one foot apart and one foot from cellar floor, the lids taken off and a cushion of chaff three inches thick

alter the title of the society to something like "The Northwest Natural History Society." The Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary will preside.

Our Northern Forests.

E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion Government, has just returned from a trip to the Peace River country. This trip was taken in the interests of his department, as he wanted to see the extent of the forest area and study the best means of preserving it from damage by forest fires. Incidentally he studied the country from an agricultural standpoint and speaks very highly of its possibilities.

Speaking of timber throughout this country, Mr. Stewart says: "It consists chiefly of poplar and spruce. There are two varieties of poplar, but what is known as the white poplar is the prevailing timber through the country. The poplar is very large, and considered fit



Page Woven Wire Fence

Owing to the variations of the Canadian climate, considerable allowance must be made in all fences for contraction and expansion, which makes an ordinary wire fence unserviceable, as when it expands it becomes so loose as to prove of little value. Note this makes it elastic and self-regulating. The Page Wire Fence is made of "Page" wire, which is twice as strong as ordinary wire. Prices are particularly low this season. 50,000 miles of Page fences now in use. We also make Gates, Ornamental Fences and Poultry Netting. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 2

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

natural hive contained over 10,000 genuine Italian tame bees, evidently a hive that has escaped at some time. The interesting part of the report is that some of the combs were two years old. Thus the bees must have wintered in the tree. Once our farmers understand the keeping of bees they will be found on hundreds of farms.

Forestry Work.

There are now four inspectors at work examining the land of those who have applied to have trees set out next spring.

the farm home that appearance of a comfortable home than trees.

The inspectors report that the trees planted out last year are doing very well, only a few of them having been winter-killed, while those planted out this last spring have had a very favorable season for growth.

Storing Potatoes.

J. T. Hutchinson, Morden, claims to have stored his potatoes successfully each year for the last 23 years in a pit. He digs out a trench, then fills in his



LOADING LUMBER ON SAILING SHIPS, CHEMAINUS, B.C.

put on top of each hive. This way they require no more attention until April 5th, when they may be put out of doors. If the bottom board is left under the hive the entrance must be open, and the hive should be put on a clean board in January. In no case should the entrance to the hive be closed.

Northwest Entomological Society.

The fourth annual meeting of this society will be held on Wednesday, November 5th, 1902, at 3 p. m., in the High School, Calgary. The meeting will be an important one, as not only will the prizes gained by the young competitors in entomology and botany be publicly announced, but the Territorial Department of Agriculture will be represented and offer proposals for extension of the society to work so as to include ornithology and other branches of natural history. This will make it expedient to

for lumber, but for its merchandizable qualities the spruce is the principal timber. It is of good quality and fair size, and occurs in considerable quantities, both along the rivers, and, I am informed, in the foothills of the Rockies. There seems to be more timber north of the Saskatchewan than south of it, but there are also large open belts of prairie."

A Bee Tree.

That bees will live through the winter in Manitoba was proven positively in rather an odd way recently. Bee trees are common in the milder portions of our Dominion, but rather rare in the West, where it has always been thought that the intense cold was too much for them. It is reported that a bee tree has been discovered recently on the farm of Mr. Dunlop, at Starbuck, Manitoba, and that as much as 80 lbs. of honey were taken from it. It is estimated that the

An estimate has already been made, showing that between 800 and 1,000 applicants will receive trees next spring, all of which will be planted under the direction of an inspector.

The Department has a large number of trees in the nurseries at the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head ready for distribution. The growth in the nurseries this year has been wonderful and the trees for next year are looking exceedingly well. An estimate has been made of the number of trees needed for planting next year and the number on hand to supply the need. It is expected that over a million trees will be planted out under the supervision of the Department next spring. This means that if this work is kept up for a few years there will soon be many a grove of fine trees throughout the country and that the bare prairie will soon disappear. New settlers beginning now should prepare to plant trees as soon as possible. It is simply wonderful how fast they grow, and nothing does more to give to

potatoes and puts an A roof over them, leaving a space between the potatoes and the roof. Mulchy hay is placed over the roof, then a thin covering of earth, and later, before the ground freezes up, a heavier coating of earth. A heavy coating of strawy manure would do instead of the earth.

Potatoes like a cool, dry cellar or root house. The cellar under the house is not the best place for them, as the temperature is apt to become too warm, causing them to sprout and wilt. An out-of-door storage place is considered by many the best kind for potatoes.

Onions, pumpkins, and squash keep best in a dry, cool cellar.

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Levers' Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 28

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Report of the Canadian Forestry Association.

A report has just reached us of the third annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association at Ottawa. The work of the association covers the whole of Canada, and much that took place at that meeting is only remotely related to the question of tree growth here in the West. Even of what was said about the West, some portions are already well known here.

Viewed in the light of our present knowledge, however, it is amusing to learn from Professor Macoun that so late as 1880 he was furnished with a map which showed the extent of the great American desert, on which a blue line surrounded the portion of it lying inside the Canadian boundary. That blue line lay a mile east of what is now Brandon and stretched from there westward. Ten years before that Archbishop Tache, who was one of the early missionaries of the church, published a "Sketch of the Northwest of America," in which he writes thus of "The Desert":

"This word will not surprise those who have studied the western part of North America. Everybody has heard of the Great American Desert, but all may not know that it extends into British possessions, passing the boundary at 100 deg. W. Long. and Lat. 49 deg. N., then following a line more or less winding in a general northwesterly direction, passes still further to the north and bends again to the northwest at 113 deg. W. Long. and 52 deg. N. Lat., thus forming an area of at least 60,000 square miles. Here is a desert, an immense desert. It is certainly not everywhere a plain of moving sand, and quite dried up; but it is quite vain to think of forming considerable settlements upon it."

Farther on in the same work he speaks of 60,000 square miles of prairie, and still north of that forest lands of great fertility, but owing to frosts and many enumerated drawbacks, he considered permanent settlement by numerous colonists as impossible. He speaks of amateur farmers and summer tourists as being liable to mislead the public by their optimistic views.

That there was abundance of fertile land further north, along the Saskatchewan and Peace Rivers, everybody knew, but it was only in 1875 that Dr. Selwyn, with Dr. Macoun as assistant, was sent out to examine this faraway but fertile country, and on their return surprised the learned men of Winnipeg by showing heads of barley and wheat grown in those arctic regions. The same year a summer frost in August killed all the potatoes in Manitoba and locusts devoured all the wheat.

It is curious to learn from this report that the mean temperature at Ottawa in March and April is colder than in Alberta. Here are the figures to show it. The mean temperatures are given in both cases:—

	Min.	Max.
March—Ottawa	20.7	31.1
" Edmonton	23.7	35.3
" Calgary	26.8	39.2
April—Ottawa	38.2	49.0
" Edmonton	39.3	51.5
" Calgary	39.3	52.5

Professor Macoun believes that much of what is now naked prairie was once under timber and that the buffaloes did as much perhaps as the prairie fires to destroy the wood. They browsed on the leaves and trampled down the young poplars.

Every observer knows how easily poplars can be got to grow on the open prairie whenever they get a chance of a few years' protection. The seed is blown out from older trees over the prairie, and wherever a few scrub bushes are present to catch the seeds and furnish the plants with a little protection, a clump of poplars will spring up. If fire is kept out of that bluff it will thrive, and the process is being repeated by nature all the time. Snow collects in these little clumps and in twenty years there are natural windbreaks all over which have been supplied in spring when they need it most with the moisture furnished by the gradual melting of those snowbanks.

Once artificial shelter is furnished it will act as a collector of the snows which at present are carried by the blast of winter for long distances to lie in the coulees and river bottoms till melted, and then go off doing no good to the country they would otherwise have been the means of fertilizing. Every artificial dam that can be built with some guarantee of permanency in the tracks of the smallest water course is a guarantee for the future growth of forest trees, with the prospect of fruit trees later on.

It is the object of the government to use every means possible, within a reasonable cost, to do all in its power to encourage tree planting and provide as far as possible for the protection of existing timber areas. By its officers it is furnishing to every one within the farming areas of the Northwest, who is prepared to take the proper course, ample information as to the best way to prepare the land for planting, and under reasonable conditions to supply plants and seeds to assist in clothing the naked soil with trees that will serve both for ornament and use.

The total distribution which has been made up to the end of 1901 to settlers in the Canadian Northwest is as follows:—

	Young Forest Trees, Cuttings.	Tree Seeds in 1-lb. Bags.
From Exp. Farm—		
Ottawa	600,000	10,000
Indian Head	290,000	4,564
Brandon	610,200	2,742
Total	1,500,200	17,306

This makes a total of 1,500,000 trees and cuttings distributed in 15,000 packages, and the total quantity of tree seeds distributed has amounted to about eight tons and three-quarters.

The good work is only well begun. Large areas on the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head are now devoted to the raising of forest trees for distribution by the officers of the department to farmers, who have taken care to prepare the land for the purpose, and who at the same time undertake to give reasonable care and cultivation for a few years after the planting is completed. By and by the prudence of giving trees for nothing may be questioned, but the value of skilled supervision is so great that it must be indefinitely continued. For copies of the report write to the secretary, E. Stewart, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

DEAFNESS CURED

By No Method Until "Actina"
Was Discovered.

Ninety-five per cent. of all cases of deafness brought to our attention is the result of chronic catarrh of the throat and middle ear.

The inner ear cannot be reached by probing or spraying, hence the inability of aurists or physicians to cure. That there is a scientific cure for deafness and catarrh is demonstrated every day by the use of Actina. Actina also cures asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, weak lungs, colds and headache; all of which are directly or indirectly due to catarrh. We are receiving hundreds of letters like the following: F. W. Harwood, 138 Walnut St., Springfield, Mass., writes: "Actina cured me of deafness of six years' standing, after all other remedies had failed." Rev. W. H. Moss, Joshue, Tex., writes: "Actina cured my wife of deafness of 40 years' standing, also improved her eyesight." E. E. Thomas, 2360 Bagless Ave., St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "Actina cured my father of catarrh and total deafness in one ear." J. E. Sligh, Fairhaven, Wash., writes: "Actina has improved my hearing and greatly benefited my eyes." N. J. Byrne, Honey Grove, Texas, writes: "Actina has done wonders for me; it cured me of catarrh and deafness; no signs of catarrh or deafness now."

Actina is Sent on Trial, Postpaid

Call or write us about your case. We give advice free and positive proof of cures. A valuable book—Prof. Wilson's 100 page Dictionary of Diseases, Free. Address, New York and London Electric Association, Dept. 104D, 929 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.





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New Catalogue

OF GIFT THINGS

Send for it. They want you to have one. Your name and address on a post-card will bring it.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,

Manufacturers of Fine Jewellery,
Silverware and Rich Cut Glass,
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ASK FOR

OGILVIE OATS

Delicious Flavor Free from Hulls Warranted Pure
Put up in all sized packages

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As now manufactured The Great FAMILY FLOUR
Insist on getting "OGILVIE'S" as they are better than the BEST
HAVE NO EQUAL

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Eddy's Impervious Sheathing is the best building paper made. It is much stronger and thicker than any other (tarred or building) paper. It is impervious to wind, keeps out cold, keeps in heat, carries no smell or odor, absorbs no moisture, imparts no taste or flavor to anything to which it comes in contact. It is largely used not only for sheathing houses, but for lining cold storage buildings, refrigerators, dairies, creameries, and all places where the object is to keep an even and uniform temperature, and at the same time avoiding dampness.

Write our Agents—

TEES & PERSSE,

WINNIPEG
for samples.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited,

HULL, CANADA

AMONG BOY FARMERS.

Owing to the increase in the number of communications to this department, we are sorry we cannot find space enough to use them as promptly as we could wish. Perhaps we may be forced to weed them out and only use such as appear of special interest. This was the idea when the department was started, but we were anxious to do our very best to gratify our youthful contributors by showing them how they look in print. We have sent out books to all that appear of sufficient merit, but if any writers feel neglected, we will be glad if they will let us know the particulars of their case. Address all letters to "Boys and Girls' Department, Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg."

The Stuff Men are Made Of.

A short time ago a number of eastern visitors, among whom was C. S. Hyman, M.P., of London, Ont., were touring in Manitoba. Passing through Manitou, one of the party noticed two boys playing on the track near the car in which they were travelling, and proposed to throw out a coin for the boy who could run fastest. The biggest of the two, William, son of James Herald, objected to this arrangement, saying he was the biggest and best runner and suggested that the small boy should have a start to give the little fellow an equal chance. This is not the usual course when a prize is being competed for, and so much was Mr. Hyman pleased with the generous spirit shown by young Herald that he learned his name and has since sent him a cheque for \$50, remarking: "The spirit of fairness and magnanimity shown in so young a lad in refusing to take the slightest advantage of a companion, so impressed all of us that I am sending you something which I trust will help to keep the

for this year, as it was all lying flat, it had to be cut the one way. They are all stacking. Four of us go to school. I am 12 years old and in standard six, and my sister is in standard six too. Our teacher's name is Miss Moore, I like her very much.—I remain your friend, WILLIE HAY.

Holmfild, Man., Sept. 20, 1902.

Dear Editor: As other boys and girls are writing to The Nor-West Farmer, I decided to do the same. My father has taken your paper for a number of years, and prizes it highly. I live on a farm, six miles distant from our nearest post office. I can milk cows, wash dishes, scrub floors, sweep, peel potatoes and can do almost anything around the house, except bake. I go to school and am in the 6th grade. I have a mile and a half to walk. We have 53 head of cattle, 8 horses, 20 sheep, 20 pigs and some poultry. We have all our grain stacked and ready for threshing. I have read a number of books out of our library at school, namely, "Swiss Family Robinson," "Adventures of a Brownie," "Tanglewood Tales," "Adventures in India," "Grimms' Fairy Tales," and I am now reading "Lorna Doone." This is all I have to tell this time. Hoping to receive a book from Lord Strathcona, I remain, E. MAY LEECE.

Wishart, Assa., Sept. 16, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am a farmer girl, so I am going to write and tell you about our home. We live 80 miles from our nearest station, Qu'Appelle, so you see we haven't much life out here; it's very pretty in the summer, though. I keep the P.O., run a part of the weekly stage, milk 5 cows and look after 6 calves. We have a cream separator which I turn. I and my brother and sister are here alone. They both go to school three miles distant. My father is in Ontario, so I have to earn our living. I am housekeeper now, as my sister got married last year, and my brother lives with her. We have a small crop of oats in. I put in a good garden this



"OUT ON BAIL."

Prize-Winning Pencil Drawing at Manitoba Summer Fairs, 1902.
By courtesy Mrs. Florence Wesgate.

incident I refer to in your mind, and I can only hope that the qualities shown, even in so trivial an instance in the boy, may be reflected in the man, and that you may grow up to be a credit to your town and to your country."

Brandon, Man., Sept. 11, 1902.

Dear Editor: On seeing so many letters in your paper I took it upon myself to write one too. We have not got a farm, but very near one. We have 14 little turkeys, 20 goslings, 19 little ducks and 50 chickens, besides 150 pigeons. In the animal line, 3 cows, 5 pigs, 2 horses. I don't go to school (12 years of age), rather young to stop schooling, but I have to study at home, on account of sickness through too much study. I help mother to feed the poultry, while my brothers and father do the animals. I can do nearly all manner of housework, a bit of washing and cooking. I think this is all I have got to say at present, hoping to see this in your paper and to get a book.—Your sincere friend, MARY LIGHTBOURN.

Austin, Man., Sept. 12, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have never written to The Nor-West Farmer before, so I am going to try and see what luck I have. I should like to get one of Lord Strathcona's books that he is offering the boys and girls. I live on a farm six miles south of Austin; it is our nearest post office. This year my father was very busy. He built a new house; he got the plan of it in The Nor-West Farmer, two years ago, from a house at Neepawa. I should like to see it in The Nor-West Farmer, too. I have one sister older than myself and three brothers younger, and we have all our own work to do out of school hours. I always hunt the cows and help to milk them. My sister helps mother with the house work, my brother George attends to the pigs and poultry. The grain is all out

year, but the cattle got in and did a lot of damage. I have three cows, two calves, two two-year-olds and a horse of my own. I never went to school much, so please don't laugh at my poorly written letter. I hope to get a book. Wishing you every success.—Yours truly, L. COOK.

Note.—The penmanship is very good and the girl must be a plucky one.

Brandon, Man., Sept. 15, 1902.

Dear Editor: I go to school every day, but I never went when we were threshing, then I helped mother. I washed the dishes, peeled potatoes, got the vegetables ready, set the table and tended on the table and other little things. I have a cat and its name is Frisky, a rabbit, and a dog, and his name is Jeff. I milk two cows morning and night. I feed the hens, and calves, and chickens. I sew and do fancy work. On Saturday I scrub, sweep, make beds, dust, bake cakes, make cookies and puddings. I have a sister and a brother. We live about four miles south of Brandon. Our farm name is Fairview. Mamma has a great number of poultry. I guess this is all this time. I wish you success.—Yours sincerely, MAMIE COXE, age 13.

Hill Farm, Assa., Sept. 15, 1902.

Dear Editor: This is my first letter to The Nor-West Farmer. I go to school and am in the 4th book. I like going to school. Our teacher's name is Mr. Hodgson, and we like him very much. I walk to school, but the last few days I have been herding. I have a colt of my own. My father has 12 horses altogether and 23 cows and calves.—Yours truly, HARRY MANN.

Pierson, Man., Sept. 9th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I thought I would write a few lines. My papa has taken The Nor-West Farmer for four years and we like it very much. I live on a farm of 320 acres. We live

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three miles southwest of Pierson. I have three miles to go to school and am in the 2nd book. I have just went to school three weeks. I am eight years old and weigh 50½ pounds and am over four feet high. Now I will tell you what I can do. I can wash dishes, sweep floors, churn, weed, feed the chickens and ducks, barns a horse, hitch and drive a horse. We have 6 horses, 11 head of cattle and 11 pigs. Mamma has a nice vegetable garden. We have all kinds of vegetables, and we have great big pumpkins and citrons, and cucumbers and squash, etc. I have a lovely flower garden. I have two sisters and one brother. I am very fond of reading and hope you will be kind enough to give me a book. I will close now.—I remain yours respectfully, ANNIE E. MILLER.

Annie's penmanship is on a large scale, but is very fair for so young a scholar.

Weyburn, Assa., July 25, 1902.

Dear Editor: I live eight miles from town. I live on a farm and can drive four horses on a disc or barrow. We have four horses and a yearling colt, and two cows and a calf. We take The Nor-West Farmer and I read the boys' letters with pleasure. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly, AYL-MER A. WHITEHEAD, age 12.

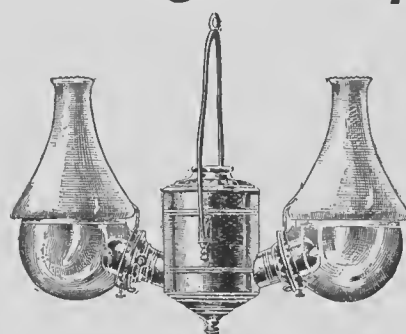
Minnedosa, Man., Sept. 8, 1902.

Dear Editor: As I have seen other girls write, I thought that I would write too. I live on a farm of 160 acres. We live 12 miles from Minnedosa. We came out from Ontario 12 years ago. I do not remember much about Ontario, as I was just 2 years old. I have 5 brothers and 3 sisters. My oldest sister is married and has a little son, named Ernest Clifford Bailey. My oldest brother is in the N.W.M. Police. He has been away from home 5 years this February. Our farm is situated in a pretty place. We have maples, tamaracs and spruce trees in our lane. I can do any kind of work in the house like baking, scrubbing, washing clothes and dishes, dusting and cooking. I go to school this summer and am in the 4th standard, and learn reading, spelling, geography, history, physiology, and other studies. Our teacher's name was Miss Tully. She gave a picnic and it was a lovely one. She taught 16 girls a flower drill, it had 10 different shapes. A school chum as old as myself and I were leaders of the drill, and we had archery and kite flying and races. I hope you will think my letter good enough to send me one of Lord Strathcona's books, as I am fond of reading. I hope to see my letter in print. My father has taken The Nor-West Farmer for 12 years and would not do without it. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours truly, ROSE PEARL SHAVER.

Valley, Assa., Sept. 8, 1902.

Dear Editor: Thank you ever so much for the nice book of poems you sent me. I never expected one. I am going to tell you of my flower garden in this letter. I have been blowing a high wind for four days. Every one around here is busy cutting the grain and stooking it, but it is not much use putting the sheaves up as the wind blows them down. I said I was going to tell you about my garden. It is not a very big one, but the flowers in it are my favorites—wall flowers, sweet peas, verbenas, balsams, pansies, mignonette, plox, nasturtiums, and I put in some sweet alyssum, but it did not come up. They were the first to bloom and they are still blooming. I sent away for my seeds, they are good ones. We all have a little garden of our own, but it would take up too much space to tell about them all. All the bridges around here were swept away by the flood in the spring, but new ones are being put up. The only pet I have is a little pup, we call him Laddie. I have a black and white calf, also a cat and two kittens, but I do not call them pets—I would sooner have my puppy. We have a good many ping-pong parties here. We have not many house plants, but what we have are nice. Mother gets new ones every year, as the frost is too severe to keep them through the winter months. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours sincerely, FLORENCE BLACK.

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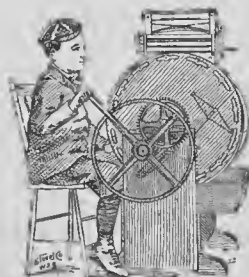
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Hallowe'en Customs and Decorations.

Curious Ancient Traditions.

Now that Hallowe'en customs consist mainly of boisterous merry-making and frivole tricks and tests, very little thought is given to the peculiar rites and ceremonies which marked its advent in other countries in the early days. Thoughts of pagan rites, divinations and sentimentality are indissolubly associated with All Hallow's Eve; and even in these days, certain people attach peculiar significance to the night of Oct. 31st. Immediately following comes the church celebration, particularly among the Episcopalians, of All Saints' Day, on November 1st, when they hold services in commemoration of their dead; and on the next day, Nov. 2nd, the Catholic church has another festival, called All Souls' Day. In olden times, however, this season was much more widely celebrated, Romans as well as Saxons observing the holiday now dear to the hearts of romantic youths and maidens; for it is found that writers of antiquity have traced the festival even into the shades of the dusky Orient. Greeks, Romans and Druids observed Hallowe'en with peculiar solemnity, and All Hallow's Day (or All Saints' Day) is probably from the Anglo-Saxon word *halig*, meaning holy.

Supernatural manifestations of every description were supposed, in ancient times, to make themselves known at this season of mystification. The Druids believed in the transmigration of souls, and according to their teaching, every year on Hallowe'en the Lord of Death, called Saman, brought together for final judgment the souls that had been living in the bodies of the lower animals during the preceding twelve months. By offering sacrifices, magic charms and propitiations, the living had it in their power to greatly lessen the punishment of wicked souls; and it became the custom to make presents that these holy fathers might be induced to intercede for the unfortunates. Fatted calves and black sheep were the customary sacrifices, and long before the institution of All Souls' Day the ancient Irish used to kneel to Saman in front of lighted candles, beseeching him for the souls of their departed relatives.

Our custom of bobbing for apples probably originated from a very funny and rather risky rite which was celebrated by the early Irish peasantry. This consisted of tying a cord to the middle of a small stick, on one end of which an apple had been stuck, and a lighted candle ornamented the other. The end of the cord was fastened securely to a beam overhead, and the stick was then whirled around, though not so rapidly as to extinguish the candle. Every one had to make a snatch at the apple with his teeth, and if by mishap the flame of the candle instead of the fruit was bitten, bad luck in every way ensued. Fortunately our apple bobbings and other apple tricks are not so apt to meet with mishaps as was this practice, neither is failure in grasping the apple followed by such dire results concerning the "luck" of the ensuing year.

It is difficult to understand the significance of the Saxon's Hallowe'en cake-baking, for no information seems to be given as to the results of the eating of this cake, or of the failure to partake of it. We are simply informed that the ancient uncouth Saxons baked a large cake, made of wheat, oat or rye flour, wet with water, upon which the full silvery light of the October moon had fallen and left a mystic tint and property. A pinch of coarse salt and a few drops of apple juice were dropped into the flour as it was being made into dough, and the cake was set to bake in a rude oven covered with glowing coals.

Before it was perfectly baked, it was cut into small triangular bits and distributed in utter silence to each member of the household, who ate it solemnly, without saying a word, and then went to bed.

In olden times one of the favorite drinks for Hallowe'en was composed of roasted apples, ale and sugar; and ever since apples appear to be the favorite medium—or apples in connection with nuts—in celebrating Hallowe'en. While at first thought the apple may seem to have no special significance in regard to the festival, in reality it has, for the pagan Saxons dedicated the day after Hallowe'en to a goddess who presided over seeds and fruits, and ancient writers trace the custom far back to the East, where it is called "La Maes Abhal," or the "Day of the Apple Fruit." Therefore, the apples used for purposes of divination and sport are thoroughly appropriate to the season.

Among the Romans there was a custom of lighting fires on the neighboring hills on Hallowe'en, fire being an emblem of immortality, fitly calculated to typify the ascent of the soul into heaven. Some thought the brilliancy of the flames lighted the redeemed souls out of purgatory and showed them the glory of the upward path to the shining "White City of Saints."

Another celebration by fire originated in northern Wales, where there is a peculiar custom of making a great fire called "Coal Certh," from which each family in the neighborhood takes a brand of coal, and starts a bonfire in an open space near the house. When the bonfire has burned down to a bed of glowing embers every member of the family throws in a smooth white water-worn stone, having first carefully marked it with a sharp-pointed instrument. Each person walks slowly around the fire once, repeating his prayers, then he returns silently to the house, undresses without speaking, and goes to bed. In the morning, as soon as the family is up and dressed, the members go out and search in the pale ashes for the stones. If any one of them is missing it is believed that the person to whom it belonged will die before next All Saints' Day.

THE MODERN CELEBRATION.

Although originally Hallowe'en celebrations differed greatly in different countries, there is now a remarkable uniformity in the customs of this night in all countries; and though much of the old-time superstition has disappeared, Hallowe'en merry-making seems to be on the increase. The hostess who is planning to entertain on this "evening of the fates" will depart from the stereotyped party-giving, and remembering that any frolic is permissible, or any ceremony however extravagant may be indulged, because of the popular superstition attaching to this night, will plan accordingly, in arranging and decorating for the delight of her guests.

When an entertainment is held in a barn or an extensive attic (or even in the kitchen, when these more desirable meeting places cannot be provided) a plentiful supply of jack-o'-lanterns will be required to light the main part of the room, with yellow shaded candles on the refreshment table. The light produced by the lanterns is soft and mellow, and well fitted to the occasion, and the more ghostly and grotesque it is possible to make these jack-o'-lantern faces, the more appropriate for their weird uses. They are made of pumpkins, of course, with the pulp removed, and a large incision made to represent a face on one side. Over this place colored paper, a different color for each pumpkin, and in it make incisions for eyes, nose and mouth. Some of the lanterns may have the incisions for the features simply made in the pumpkin itself, but the colored paper faces will be more easily managed and more effective in a darkened room than the ordinary jack-o'-lantern. The candles need not be lighted and placed inside until the guests arrive, when they will be unexpectedly greeted by the many-colored grinning faces.

A novel and attractive decoration was admired at one of these Hallowe'en



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worthy garment. It is a fashionable Raglan-cotte style, the kind the best dressers are wearing this season. The making, lining, trimmings, cut, fit and finish are the equal of made-to-order work. As for money's worth it is the best value we have in stock.

The overcoat is made of an all wool Oxford grey cheviot cloth and is finished with a velvet collar, cuffs on sleeves, talma or vertical pockets; the sleeves are lined with mohair cloth and all the other parts are lined with good heavy Italian cloth. The style, as you see by the cut, is the popular long box back Raglan-cotte; all sizes, 34 to 44 chest; our special at..... **8.50**

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gatherings last year, which may be easily arranged for a wall border. It was made by stretching a wire entirely around the wall, about one foot from the ceiling. This was supported and strengthened by tiny tacks. Then a number of pieces of strong string were cut two feet long, and an equal number of pieces three feet long. On the end of each short piece an apple was tied, after it had been polished until its rosy cheeks were bright and shining; and on the end of each of the longer pieces was tied an ear of ripe yellow corn. These strings were hung from the wire about two feet apart. Then bunches of autumn leaves in their gorgeous red and yellow and green tints were caught here and there along the wire; and a more brilliant and decorative arrangement could not well be imagined, nor one more appropriate to the season.

Autumn leaves may also be used for the table decorations, and tall vases of

cider arranged in fancy dishes everywhere about the room, so that every one can help himself at any time he wishes; but this seems unwise when we take into consideration the fun to be obtained while grouped about the refreshment table. In fact, this is the main feature of the evening at a genuine old-fashioned Hallowe'en party, for it is here that fates may be tested and toasts proposed that will keep up the merriment even after the usual Hallowe'en games have been exhausted.

When eating the apples, for instance, save the seeds, and, besides the usual plan of naming the five seeds to ascertain "which loves best," try the newer trick of sticking an apple seed on each eyelid and naming each seed. The person whose name is given to the seed that sticks the longest will stick to one throughout life. Three of the candles from the refreshment table may be placed at an open window, with the

go far towards making the Hallowe'en party unique, and in this lies the greatest success.—Ex.

The Northland.

Between where the forest region ends and the barren lands begin, far north of Manitoba, is what is known by the Indians as the "Land of Little Sticks." The trees, one of which is the birch, are mere bushes. Beyond, the land of the musk ox and the reindeer extends to the coast of the polar sea. In the Land of Little Sticks there are abundance of rabbits. About this season of the year the bush reindeer leave the plains and seek the shelter of the woods, where they spend the winter, and, in doing so, remain a short time in the Land of Little Sticks. There are a few wolverines in that desolate region and sometimes a

Breathing Disease.

Infectious diseases are breathed into the system from those affected with disease or from bad smells; yet how many women breathe daily the offensive steam from common soaps made from rancid fats, and keep their hands for hours in such solutions, and the clothing from such soap suds is worn next the tender skin. No wonder disease and eczema are prevalent! Users of Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar—know the difference between that and the pure, healthful smell from the vegetable oils and pure edible fats in Sunlight Soap.

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"I would like to say that The Nor-West Farmer is constantly proving of great assistance to me, and reflects great credit on its management. It covers the whole field of agricultural science in a manner both instructive and highly interesting."—Edwin G. Smith.



VICINITY OF VICTORIA, B.C.—OLYMPIAN RANGE IN DISTANCE.

golden-rod will be appropriate, but the centre piece should be the main feature of the long refreshment table. It may be a huge jack-o'-lantern, with apples, grapes and nuts heaped all around it, or better still—let the light come from the yellow-shaded candles, and place a large tray in the centre of the table, thickly covered with autumn leaves, and upon this bed of leaves place a large pumpkin cut in half, with the centre and pulp removed, and filled to overflowing with grapes, apples, pears, bananas and nuts. The refreshments should be appropriate to the occasion; fancy cakes and ice cream would be entirely out of place. Fruits and nuts of every variety should be provided, and quantities of old-fashioned gingerbread, with lemonade and sweet cider.

A popular hostess argues that it is more enjoyable not to have the refreshments served in the usual way, but instead to have nuts, fruit, candies and

shades removed, and each of the guests may (mentally) name each candle for a sweetheart, and then watch and see which candle will puff out first, which will flicker in the breeze and show fickleness, and which will burn brightly, showing the one who will ever remain faithful. Then the paring of the apples, and the throwing of the rinds to form the initial of the one who loves best, will be another test of fate that will be tried during the feasting.

The mystic tricks and the games innumerable that precede as well as follow the refreshments, will be entered into with the usual zest which characterizes the "inquiring into the future," that is the chief charm of the Hallowe'en gathering; but the more weird the charms and tricks and tests that can be arranged about the refreshment table, the better for the novelty of the decorations and the appropriateness and oddity in the arrangement of the refreshments, will

white partridge or a snow-owl may be seen. It is there that the snow birds spend the summer and build their nests. At certain seasons there are more deer than exist in any other portion of Canada and the land of the wood buffalo is not very far away.

"I am a farmer, have lived in this district 22 years, have been in mixed farming 16 years, have been connected with the agricultural society and farmers' institutes since they were organized, and The Nor-West Farmer is just as necessary for the farmer to have as the trade paper is for the merchant. No farmer can afford to do without it."—M. Brennan.

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Men's Marmont Fur Coats, with fine dark collars, at \$15.00 each.
Ladies' Leipzig dyed, heavy Persian Jackets, Mink Collars. \$45.00 to \$75.00.
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Women's Norfolk Walking Suits, made of fancy mixed materials, patch pockets, turn-back cuffs, strictly equal to tailor made. \$18.00.
Other lines equally stylish as low as \$12.00.
Ladies' Coats and Ulsters in all the latest styles and cloths.

Exceptional Values in Our Dress Goods Section.

We imported from Europe for this fall trade a magnificent stock of Silks and Dress Goods. A stock that has all the advantages of freshness, style and quality, and will take pleasure in showing these novelties to our friends. These goods we make up in the very latest costumes, in our dressmaking department, which is in charge of the Misses Jellsett, from Minneapolis, who have already deservedly acquired the highest reputation for their work.
We cordially invite ladies who desire the newest styles to try what we can do. Prices very moderate.

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Ladies' and Children's Wool and Fleece Underwear, in combinations and singles.
Ladies' Hosiery, Children's Hosiery, in cashmeres, heavy wool and cotton. The kind THAT WEARS.
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4/4 and 4/8 Oil Cloths, at 25c. per square yard. Cheaper and better than paint for your kitchen floors.
A good quality Tapestry Carpet at 39c., well worth 50c. Just the thing for a warm covering for your bed-room.
Our Carpet stock is new and very complete. We are doing a great trade in Carpets this season. We show a magnificent array of fine Axminster, Brussels, Wiltons, etc., and sew and lay them in the best manner.
Our House Furnishing Department is up-to-date in every respect.
Whatever your wants may be in Curtains, Bedding, Quilts, Blankets, Table Linens, Pillows, Carpets and Linoleums, we can supply at close prices.
300 pairs of \$1.00 Flannelette Sheets, in grey or white, 65c. a pair.

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A \$20,000.00 stock of Men's Goods now ready for your inspection. Men's Suits, in tweed, serge and worsted. The new, nobby, well made kind.

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Shirts in tweed, flannel, linen, cotton, the kind you want, at right prices.
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Flannelettes, Cottons, Shirts, Flannels, Towels, etc., etc., now offered at the lowest prices.
Sample value in this section is 20 pieces Flannelette, 6c. and 7c. values, at 3 1/2c. yard.
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SMALL WARES, RIBBONS, CORSETS, GLOVES, Etc. ALL YOUR NEEDS CAN BE SUPPLIED HERE AT LOWEST PRICES.

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How to Do Things.

We all have read of the heroes of life
Of the man who is back of the gun,
But what of the woman whose realm
Is to bend o'er a basket of clothes?
To wash and rinse and wring,
To soap and soak and rub,
Who stands in her place with a smile on
her face,
And is keeping her little world clean.
To toil in cold and heat,
To soap and soak and rub,
Oh, give a tribute to lay at the feet
Of the woman who stands at the tub.

Nutcrack Night.

If you would woo the wary witches
from their annual dance on the Brocken
this Hallowe'en, coax them with some
new and up-to-date methods, instead of
the hackneyed ones of years ago. Of
course the first requisite is a group of
merry, inquisitive and not undercredulous
young people, whose fate regarding
the apportionment of life partners is not
yet sealed; but a cabbage garden and
unhinged doors and gates may be pronounced
superfluities.

Dainty cards of invitation decorated
with silhouetted sibyls on their broomstick
steeds, or grinning hobgoblins with
bagpipes, should bear the legend "Nutcrack
Night" and the hostess' name. The time
may be early and the clock set
forward three or four hours, for the
ghostly visitors are not supposed to be
communicative until the hands point to
midnight. The kitchen is the place par
excellence in which to hold this revel.
Candles will furnish brilliant enough illumination,
for dim light and mystery are
proverbially associated.

As each guest enters, pin upon the coat
or dress a number—odd for the young
men, even for the young women. Later
they must claim cards with corresponding
figures, on which are written mystic
rhymes containing a hint of prophecy.
For instance:

No. 1.

The man who draws this number one
Will marry a widow with plenty of
"mun."

No. 10.

This lady, with a number ten,
Will make a fortune with her pen.

First on the programme should be a
variation of the old snap-apple contest.
Have a barrel hoop suspended from the
ceiling to within five feet of the floor,
but instead of red peppers and candle-
ends, which used to figure as its freight,
decorate it with pendants of apples, raisins,
chocolate drops, grapes, peppermints
and other appetizing things. This is to
be set whirling, and grasped at with
the teeth, the hostess to interpret the
meaning of the catch. The apple, if
sweet and tender, will mean a youthful,
happy marriage; if hard and sour, the
opposite. A raisin suggests beautiful
early years and a serene old age; a chocolate
drop, extremes of shadow and sun-
shine in life; a grape, good living and
convivial companions; a peppermint
drop, a soother of pain. And so on, as
long as the variety and the hostess' ingenuity
hold out.

It is always the correct thing to roast
chestnuts on Hallowe'en, but this year
they must be secretly prepared before-
hand—some brushed with melted sugar,
some with salt water and a few with alcohol.
These are to be chosen at random,
named and placed in pairs upon the
stove. Their actions after being
mated may be easily interpreted, for if
they crack and jump away from each
other, they will be unfaithful; taking
fire denotes attraction; sputtering, as the
salted ones surely will do, means quar-
relling; burning slowly and steadily
would content the author of "Love me
little, love me long," while some may
not respond at all, denoting utter indifference.

Roasting apples is another traditional
charm, but with modern fires, poor results
are usual. It is well, therefore, to
substitute marshmallows that have been
tinted with apple green and rosily streaked
(using the coloring extracts made for
frosting), and toast them on hairpins
and knitting needles. Let your

own represent your future spouse and
decide by the way it toasts whether it
denotes a strong will or a nature that
yields unquestioningly to environment;
also, by the way the fire changes its
shape and color, what will be the effect
of trial and adversity upon the disposition.

An apple paring whirled three times
and thrown over the left shoulder has
always been regarded as indicating the
initial of some adored one, but to-night
let it be another sign. Throw it in the
same way, then turn to the index of a
book of familiar quotations and the first
sentence your eye lights on beginning
with that letter will be an indication of
the events of the coming year. Suppose
the line were, "Paint an inch thick,"
you are going on the stage; "jewels five
words long,"—you will write a successful
prize essay; "seasoned timber never
gives,"—you are going abroad; "on Stanley,
on,"—you will participate in a war; "the
brook sees but one moon,"—you will fall
desperately in love.

Next bring out a tub of water in
which are floating six apples, labeled
(with pieces of paper held on by pins)
Wealth, Political Office, A Profession,
Travel, Learning, Fame. Give the con-
testant a sharp-tined fork and let him
spear three times for the apple of his
choice.

While this is going on, the dumb-cake
ceremony should be practiced in another
part of the room, and out of deference to
old tradition, one concession may be
made, and it may be performed just as
our grandmothers did it. Give each
person a piece of dough and some flour,
to be kneaded with the left thumb only,
until quite hard, not a syllable to be
spoken during the time. The slightest
whisper will break the charm. Then
place the dough under the pillow on re-
tiring, for it is warranted to make you
"dream true."

Lambs' wool is the honored drink for
"nutcrack night," from time immemorial,
but instead of the unsavory concoction
of the old recipes, let the lambs' wool
be represented by whipped cream float-
ing on cups of delicately made cocoa,
and serve it with nut sandwiches.

A Hallowe'en jig should be the last
feature, and the music should resemble
the crude sounds of the bagpipe, for
that is the witches' favorite instrument.
A harmonica or accordion can be made
to do duty, and any lively reel will suit
the step. The figures resemble those of
the familiar tenpin quadrille and furnish
just the sort of a romp for closing.—
Exchange.

Distressing Itching Piles

**Especially Disagreeable During
the Warm Weather—Mr.
Hewson Cured by
Dr. Chase's Ointment**

If you go to a physician for a cure
for piles, he will probably tell you that
a surgical operation is necessary, or else
say that there is no cure for piles.
Physicians who are not prejudiced will
recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment.

We believe that the best testimony to
the powers of Dr. Chase's Ointment is
that of cured ones, and the newspapers
of this country are filled with evidence,
such as the following:—

Mr. Thos. H. Hewson, blacksmith,
Orangeville, Ont., writes: "I find Dr.
Chase's Ointment the best thing I ever
used for itching piles, for whenever I
have been troubled with this disagree-
able and distressing ailment it has
brought prompt relief and cure."

"It is also excellent as a treatment
for burns and sores, such as a person
receives in my trade. I can fully re-
commend Dr. Chase's Ointment for
itching piles and burns and sores."
Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box,
at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and
Company, Toronto, Ont.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear is guaranteed.

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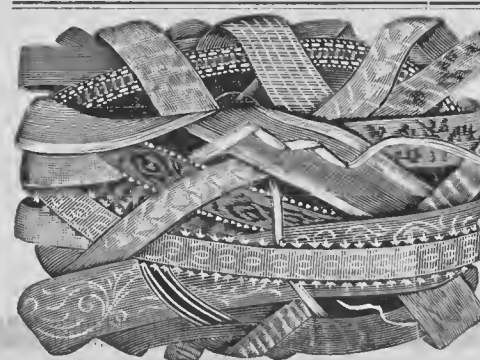
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Remnants of SILK RIBBONS almost FREE
We have recently purchased several Thousand Dollars
worth of Ribbon Remnants, in London, England, much
below the actual cost of manufacture. We are thereby
enabled to offer the lady readers of this paper an im-
mense bargain in choice Ribbons. They are all
from one to three yards in length, and some
3 inches wide. Amongst these Ribbons are some
of the very finest quality, Crown Edge, Gros-Grain,
Molre, Picot Edge, Saquin Ed. e, Silk Brocades, Striped
Ottoman and various other plain and fancy styles, in a
variety of fashionable colors, all shades and
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Trimnings for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc.,
etc. All first class. No lady can purchase such fine
Ribbons as these at any store in the land for many
times our price. **Don't miss this Bargain.**
Mrs. W. Gallagher, East Clifton, Que.,
says: "I consider your Ribbons the cheapest Bargain
I ever got." Price, per box, only 85c., per 8 boxes for 90c.,
postpaid, Millinery Supply Co., Box NWF, Toronto.

Remembers the Battle of the Apprentices.

Sturgeon Trail,
Edmonton. Oct. 4, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have read with much pleasure the story in the September 20th issue, by Gelett Burgess, of "The Battle of the Apprentices," and if it wants any corroboration, I can vouch for its truth, for I was in Iquique at the time the battle was fought.

I accompanied my husband to sea; he was in command of the bark Port Glasgow, and we used to go aboard the Jason often. Captain Henderson used to have divine service celebrated every Sunday morning on the Jason's poop, and after service was over he used to go below, with my baby girl in his arms, and get her a fresh-laid egg for her breakfast—eggs at the time and place cost five shillings a dozen.

I well remember the afternoon of the fight, and I remember the following day, how eager Capt. Steven, of the Albuera, was to get a band of the skippers and crews and go ashore and wipe the town out.

I have seen the apprentices of the mercantile marine hold their own on more than one occasion. I was aboard the Star of Austria when the apprentices declined to allow a Mexican customs officer to rummage their "house," and he returned with a drawn sword to compel them to admit him. They routed him by hitting him with a sea-boot and sending him, sword and all, into the scuppers.

Another day the Captain of the port bragged so much about the rowing capacity of his boat's crew that the captain of the Star of Austria offered to beat him with four of his boys for \$50 a side. We were lying about a mile off shore, and they rowed round our ship and back again. I was proud to see the boys hauling ahead and getting alongside the Star two full boat lengths ahead of the Mexicans.

The Captain of the port (who was a naval officer) went ashore very sullenly and forgot to pay his bet, but if the result had been different he would have had a better memory.

Your contributor must have been an apprentice at one time. I would like to know him. We came out here three and a half years ago, and my husband lost his sight two years ago, so that life is quite different to us now from what it was at the time of "The Battle of the Apprentices."

I read the story to my husband and he also remembers it very well, although he was not ashore that day. It seemed like an echo from happier times for him, poor fellow. Heigho! how times change! The Jason is at the bottom of the English channel. The Star of Austria, with her gallant commander, his sweet wife and two fine little boys, is supposed to lie off Cape Horn. She left Santa Rosalie with a cargo of copper and was never heard of again.

Excuse me intruding on your valuable time, but like draws to like, and as an old sailor I could not resist writing

you on the chance of there being another sailor somewhere in our vicinity. I must sign my husband's name, as there are so many McDonald's in the neighborhood that I hardly ever get a letter unless I do so.

CAPTAIN McDONALD.

Why Women Break Down.

We were recently much interested in an article under the above caption written by a noted doctor. He stated that the difference in health between foreign women and our own could not be attributed to climate or inheritance entirely. He called attention to the almost universal loss of health in women in this country after the bearing of children. Foreign women usually rear large fam-

ilies and do men's work in the fields, and know nothing of invalidism; while our girls are carefully reared, scarcely ever over-worked and still make broken-down wives and mothers. It was proved conclusively that child-bearing and hard work need not have such deleterious effects upon a woman's health as we are accustomed to observing, providing the growing girl is given enough healthful exercise instead of allowing, often obliging, her to spend her whole time in school or at the piano. Bodily exercise is necessary to develop the pelvic regions and keep the group of small bones which form the pelvic pliable. He further asserts that romping and athletic exercise and housework are all necessary to develop the perfect woman, and that our idle girls make the weakly women. Here is the best reason of all

why our tired mothers should be relieved of some of the household burdens by the help of the growing daughters. They need the exercise to develop a perfect womanhood!

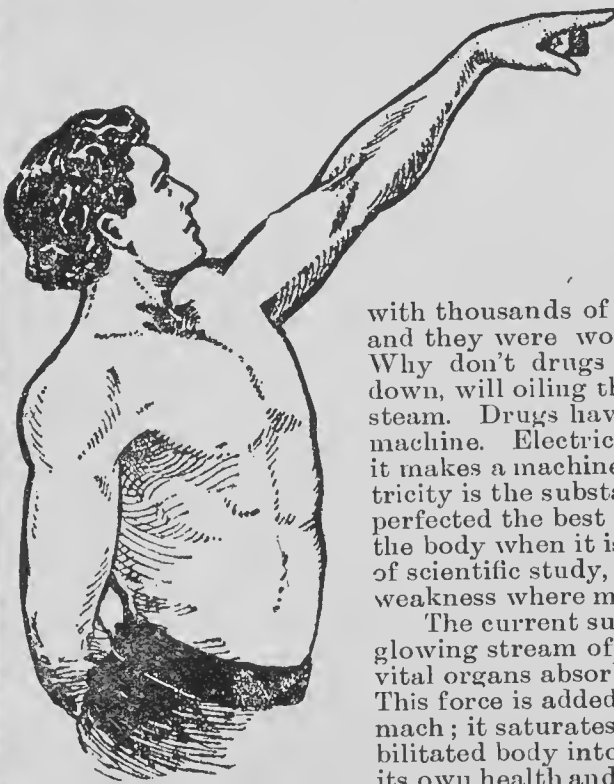
Sure of Its Victim.

Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., the great cancer specialist, who has cured over six thousand cases of cancer within the last eight years, with soothing balmy oils, says that one time he selected a list of five hundred names of persons who had written to him relative to taking treatment, but who, from some cause, had neglected to do so, and wrote to them several months later inquiring after their condition; to his surprise and grief he learned that nearly twenty per cent. had died within five months from the time they had written their letters of inquiry. If left to itself cancer is always sure of its victim. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye, Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

ELECTRICITY IS STRENGTH

Strong People Are Full of Electricity.

Weak People Are Lacking in Electricity.



Doctors all over the world are now talking Electricity, and are using it in one form or another. This is the direct outcome of the recent announcements of the world's greatest scientists, and is a practical admission on the part of physicians of the power of Electricity over drugs as a curative agent.

I have known for twenty years that drugs could not restore strength. My knowledge was obtained from actual contact

with thousands of people who had tried drugs in every form, and they were worse off than before they started drugging. Why don't drugs cure? If the steam of an engine has run down, will oiling the parts make it go? No. You must get more steam. Drugs have no more effect on the body than oil on a machine. Electricity can, and does, make the body go just as it makes a machine go. I have proved in 50,000 cases that Electricity is the substance of life and organic vitality, and have perfected the best known means of replenishing this force in the body when it is lost. My Electric Belt is the natural result of scientific study, coupled with skill. There can be no pain or weakness where my appliance is used.

The current supplied by this appliance enters the body in a glowing stream of vitalizing heat, so gentle that the nerves and vital organs absorb it as freely as a hungry babe drinks milk. This force is added to the natural power generated by the stomach; it saturates every vital part and soon transforms the debilitated body into a natural storage battery which generates its own health and closes the doors forever to disease and debility.

Proves That Electricity Properly Applied Will Cure.

I am a stronger man to-day than I have been for over a year. I only wish your work Godspeed.—A. SMITH, Allan Dale, Ont.
Anyone who will follow your advice, and wear the Belt according to your instructions will get cured. I cannot find words to express the good you have done me.—CATLIN P. HILL, Trenton, Ont.

Your Belt has made a great change in my health; my nerves are stronger, and I do not have those terrible dreams any more.—MRS. POWLEY, Weyburn, Assa.

Your Belt has completely cured me of Lumbago. I can highly recommend your Belt.—DRYDEN SMITH, Gold Rock, Ont.
I have used your Belt for one month, and my back or kidneys do not give me any trouble now.—GEORGE W. HAWLEY, Dorland, Ont.
Your Belt has done wonders for me already. I am better than I ever expected to be, and I am gaining in strength every day. The Rheumatism has entirely left me; also the Catarrh has nearly all left me; thanks to your Belt.—PATRICK DUNN, Powassan, Ont.

I could fill this paper with just such letters from grateful people who have been fully restored to health and strength during the past year. If you cannot possibly call and examine my Belt, write for my Free Book which explains my method thoroughly and gives prices.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT is the weak people's friend. Show me another remedy in the world that has proven as effective as electricity as I apply it. Anyone who is suffering from any form of weakness, especially those who have trusted and been betrayed by the seductive promises of so-called Electric Belts, I have made the following offer to cure you or no pay. I am not giving my Belts away, only curing you before you pay me. All I ask is that you give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering me reasonable security, you may then use the Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day if you can't call. I mail it, sealed free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my Belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months.

CAUTION. Thousands write me that they have used Electric Belts and got no benefit, why simply because in many cases they are purchased from people who have no practical knowledge of electricity.

SPECIAL NOTICE. I have the only electric appliance in which your case receives special attention of a practical physician, who has made a life study of electricity. The success of any electric appliance depends upon intelligent application. Agents or drug stores not allowed to handle my Belt.

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